The New-York Times.

VOL. XXII........NO. 6796. | NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1873. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

A FETE DAY IN VIENNA.

THE FROHLEICHNAM FEST.

SCENES IN THE AUSTRIAN CAPITAL—THE EMPIRE'S GRANDEES AND ARMY—A GORGEOUS PAGEANT.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VIENNA, Thursday, June 12, 1873.

There was such a stir and trouble on the streets at an early hour, that inn-keepers, restaurateurs, cab-drivers, lodging-room keepers might have been for a moment solaced in their dreams of bankruptcy and ruin by the fond chimera that special trains had suddenly arrived from all parts of the world, with the supplies of that for which they hunger and thirst in vain. At 5 o'clock drums were rolling and trumpets sounding in the barracks. One hour later there came on the ear the clang and rhythm of bands, to the regular tramp of soldiery rising above the noise of many feet. Look out and see Vienna in its best—one eye turned upward misgivingly at the sky—one hand dedicated to Saint Umbrella—streaming off toward the Stephans Platz. You have noticed how the trail of sparks dying out in burnt paper twists and turns in and out through the black mass. So twists and turns this brightly-attired crowd through the narrow lanes, durchgangs, passages, and labyrinthine streets which are still left to obstruct locomotion and delight the antiquary and the conservative traveler in ancient Vindobonia. The capital proved its right to claim the homage of the dozen distinct races and more which acknowledge the sway of the House of Hapsburg, and displayed a diversity of costumes in its inhabitants which prepared one for the Old World pageantry of the Frohleichnam itself, and its admixture of reminiscences of the times of the Inquisition, with hard, prosaic, matter-of-fact 1873.

CORPUS CHRISTI FEAST.

All this bustle is in honor of the day—a grand holiday. It is Corpus Christi feast. For centuries it has been the wont of Kaiser and Kaiserin to proceed from the Burg to St. Stephens, there to hear mass, and thence to march on foot through the streets in a pilgrimage to altars placed on the graben and elsewhere along the route to the Church of St. Peter. Now I asked several Roman Catholic gentlemen the "why and wherefore," and could get no reply. They went, as their forefathers did, to mass on Corpus Christi day, for the same reason that their forefathers had done so—one of my friends had a vague notion that it had "something to do" with prayers for the harvest. The preparations made for the ceremonial were not very costly. At various points whereat there were good views of the procession, stands were erected for sight-seers, who paid pretty handsomely for doubtful seats on the frail-looking constructions. The windows of the houses along the line were occupied from top to bottom. Very incongruous-looking policemen in green tunics and Jäger hats, sandwiched between white-coated infantry, or vice versa, whichever you please, kept the readway clear, and penned in the crowd, which was fairly manageable, quiet, and good-humored. If any one cares to read who the generals were, and what were the troops which took part in the ceremony, he will find it elsewhere. It was with some trouble and gnashing of teeth I managed to get to my rickety platform by St. Stephen's Church, even after 7 o'clock; for all the direct ways were barred by a guard of mounted policemen and dragoons—the civil and military being employed together in the lining of the streets. There was not then much to see except those who had come to see, too. A crowd with a line of soldiers and police in front; a pavement with a wooden estrade on the ground, wide enough for two men to walk upon easily abreast; windows filled with faces opposite; a great splendor of lace and feathers on the finest troop of mounted men one could well find; on the right, where a sweep in the street closes up the vista by its junction with the wall of the church beside one; beneath us the gendarmerie of the palace; on their left, infantry of the line, the Marine Veterans' Band, and the abrupt close of the scene by a sudden bend in the street, which stops the line of sight conclusively.

AUSTRIA'S SOLDIERY.

My old friends of the line do not look as they used. The Austrians are popularly believed by the rest of the world—jokingly—to be stupid, just as Mr. Stuart Mill said "the English Tories" were the "stupid party." Well, it certainly does not seem to be clever in these days to keep the privates in the beautiful white tunic, and to put the officer into dark tunics—so dark as to be almost black. It will be said that on service the men and officers will appear in the same colored clothing. Then why, for parade purposes, destroy the effect of the troops by the violent contrast? Of course, in war time no officer could appear in his shako, with a broad belt of gold lace at the top, another round it at the bottom, and a gold edge to his peak, and in a coat with gold or silver lace collar and cuffs, without incurring instant concentration of rifle-bullets. The cavalry, except some few corps, have been metamorphosed into the ugliest-looking cavaliers out of the smartest. It would break old Radetzky's heart to see his hussars now. The horses have been deprived of shabracks, which is a stupid thing, for they were useful as well as ornamental. The cuirasses were laid aside long ago. I don't believe in this excessive plainness and Quakerly affectation. It is not the lace—it is the lance point, the sabre, the bayonet, clouds of dust which betray the whereabouts of troops. Any body of horse, no matter how attired, unless their horses are painted invisible green, and their steel is blackened, will be made out before they can come near charging distance. It is an aggravation of the horrors of war—of the hardships of military service, to make a soldier as unpicturesque as possible. But then the German Noble Guard, and the Hungarian Noble Guard! Shade your eyes and look. First there are four State trumpeters, with silver trumpets, on the right. They are in silver helmets, with red horse-hair falling plumes—*passez moi le mot*—they are clad in scarlet tabards, with gold lace epaulettes, the fronts and backs of which bear the blazonings and many quarterings of the long-descended House of Hapsburg, and these fall over housings of the greatest richness, and over their buckskin breeches, only a small glimmer of which can be seen above the top of the much-wrinkled, marvelously-long and shining patent-leather boots. Their horses are cream color, and the trappings are ablaze with lace; the two and twenty nobles who are drawn up on their left are of the highest families of Austria—silver helmets and white horse hair plumets, brightest scarlet tunics, gold epaulettes, the breast a broad shield of gold lace; boots like the trumpeters, set off the bearing of these gallant gentlemen, who are mounted on showy jet black horses in very gorgeous caparison. Bright as the troop are, they but set off as a dull foil the luminous extravagance of the Hungarian Noble Guard on their left. They wear red too, but it is of a different shade. Their shakos are full of "chick," as the Germans pronounce the word, and are topped by a long, upright feather; their boots are of the intensest canary yellow, and come only up to the calf of the leg, so as to show a scarlet pantaloon, which is covered with a sheen of fine white embroidery. But the grand attribute is a leopard skin whole, trimmed with black, hanging pelisse-wise from the left shoulder, with the head upwards—true leopard-skins, which must have been rather scarce with the Magyar nobles before we found out Eastern hunting-grounds. They carry curved Turkish cimeters, whereas the Germans bear long straight swords.

THE PROCESSION.

The bell of St. Stephen's becomes animate after awhile; it is loud, but husky—the voice of a giant with a bad cold. The bell of St. Peter answers. It is 8 o'clock. Gen. Hüller, who has been sitting uneasy on his horse for some time in his cocked hat, with a cascade of bright green feathers, a green-white tunic, gold sleeves and collar, well bedizened with orders, scarlet overalls, with gold stripes, speaks to his adjutant, who rides to communicate with a red-nosed colonel of infantry, of most genial and pleasant countenance—like Slawkenbergius, he was proud of his nose—and the result is that the infantry gather themselves up; the fine gendarmerie of the burg, in dark-green and black, stand to their arms; the spectators look their hardest. It is 8 o'clock. There comes out into the open roadway a dingy little mob of old men, with a feeble banner, who look as if they were rather dazed by the daylight, and flit up the street and disappear like bats. They are not in the programme; and my theory is that they were deserving and necessitous people of some kind, who had received some bounty from imperial hands, and were hastening to make the most of it. Then there was a long pause; no one came out of the venerable old portal, to which all eyes were turned. The General said more words to his adjutant—as aides-de-camp are styled hereabouts—but the charm did not work at once. It was ten minutes or more before there appeared another squad—larger, longer, but not less dingy, than the first. No mistaking them! Regular clergy, every man of them; in cowl and scapular, and shaven, but not always candid, crowns. Some with foreheads villainously low; others with the brow of a Loyola or Antonelli; missal in hand, "black friars and gray," Dominicans, "Warm-hearted Brothers," Capuchins, Franciscans, Redemptorists. Their servitors carried flags and ornaments, but there was no particular notice taken of them, nor, for the matter of that, of the more interesting conspicuous procession of all the parish priests and cures and servitors, beadles, &c., of all the churches in Vienna, to the number of twenty-eight separate religious establishments, each with flags, banners, crucifixes, holy emblems, taper-bearing priests and acolytes, who moved with hitches and breaks in the continuity of the flow in a current of stoles, chasubles, and canonicals of the richest, borne by men old and middle-aged, venerable and commonplace, of whom so many wore spectacles that one wondered what they would have done a few hundreds of years ago before the distinguished inventor of these auxiliaries was born. Following the last of this long train stepped out spruce gentlemen in evening dress, white cravats and gloves, most with a decoration or two on the left breast—the magistrates of the city. These were followed by the town councillors of the same Reichshaupt und Rendenzstadt, the singers of the Cathedral, the allumnat of the Prince Bishop, the Archiepiscopal Curgeistleck Keit, and then came an eruption of court valets, thirty-six in number. The Knights of the Golden Fleece, carrying tapers, closed the rear of this animated defile. There was no silence in the brilliant ranks. They talked and laughed among themselves. Many a name famous in Austria was heard in the crowd near me as various people recognized the passers-by.

COMING OF THE EMPEROR.

We had scarcely eyes for the four deacons and Rector Magnificus of the University, or for the bearers of the great baldaquin, under which stalked the Cardinal, Prince, Archbishop; or even for that sumptuous canopy, escorted by pages with wax tapers. For "here comes the Emperor," "Hier kommt der Kaiser!" Erect, as his custom is—clad in the uniform of an Austrian General, as his custom is—with the chain of the *toison d'or* over his shoulders, and orders and stars on his breast, bearing a long wax candle—which flared wildly in the wind—in his left hand, grave and dignified, Francis Joseph, with the measured stride in which he combines grace and lightness with a certain majesty, came forth; and as he walked, turned his head to each side as if he were looking out for friendly faces in the multitude. Let us hope he saw them, for he needs them all—the vanquished in two great wars; the Hapsburg, who lost the lead of Germany; who lost Italy to Austria; who never lost honor or honest men's good will; whose courage and faith are worthy of the best fortunes of his house. After him came a crowd of Archdukes, among whom, indeed, I missed only chivalrous old Albrecht, of Custozza, who gave the Italians a rude lesson in their attempt to make "Italia farà da se." They had each a household and many officers, and they were all, of course, in full uniform; but the eyes of the crowd followed the figure of the Emperor as long as it was visible, and after the Archdukes and the Archer or German Life Guard and the Hungarian Hussars wheeled round and rode at the end of all the procession, many people went home—and I was among them. It would be an hour or more before they would return, and then—*même histoire*, for the Emperor only hears a short service, when he re-enters St. Stephen's and then the ceremony ends and he is at rest. Some time after I gained the hotel there was a sharp volley of musketry. That indicated the conclusion of one part of the procession in the *Graben*. Later there was another. And again a third. Suddenly down came a shower which deepened into a deluge of rain. This lasted for an hour or more, and must have seemed to the Viennese whom it drenched but a poor answer to their prayers.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

When it was made known that the beautiful but rather willful Empress Elizabeth would not accompany the Kaiser in the procession of the Frohleichnamfest, the Viennese were inclined to scold, and did, indeed, pout and talk not a little. For they are jealous of their liege lady's affections, and suspect her of an undue preference for the Magyars. Is it to be wondered at if she, Empress, Queen and woman, feels the greatest regard for those who treat her with respectful devotion? In Vienna they are cold and censorious, much given to gossip, and rude enough at times in the manner of writing of their rulers in the Press. They have not spared the court in their Parisian love of *bons mots*, and *chroniques scandaleuses*. The reason her Majesty assigned was a proof of the argument against giving reasons for any decision—"If it rains what shall I do?" Did not the people of Vienna remember that she had not hesitated to run the risk before in this very treacherous climate? And it was a sight to see in other years, when the gracious and graceful lady, floating rather than walking along the estrade of planks, which is laid along the course of the procession, passed like the vision of the lovely Queen, whom Burke compared to the Morning Star in his famous rhapsody, and followed by the dames of honor in their flowing trains and splendid mantles, extorted from the hardest Radical and Republican a momentary adhesion to Imperial sway.

W. H. R.

SUMMER AT THE SEA-SIDE.

LONG BRANCH.

AMERICA'S GREAT WATERING-PLACE—WHAT IT NEEDS—WHO ARE THERE—SOME ACCOUNT OF THE WONDERS OF GOTOBED PARK.

There can be no doubt that Long Branch is destined to be the great watering-place of America. It is almost the only spot, suitable for a Summer resort, to which the journey is a source of pleasure, instead of a horrible infliction. The boats are very good—or will be, as soon as the line is once more complete—and the trip across the Bay is one of the most delightful that any country could afford. After a hot day in the City, this journey alone is quite enough to put new life into a man. The special trains run the distance between Sandy Hook and Long Branch in eighteen minutes. The road runs close by the sea, so that the journey is not a hot or tiresome one. Anybody who complains of the trip to Long Branch would find it much more tedious to make a visit to any other place of Summer resort.

The hotels have already received a fair proportion of guests, and the managers seem, as a rule, to be anxious to do more than ever for the comfort of their patrons. The Leland House looks bright and clean; and Mr. Presbury may always be trusted to make the West End Hotel one of the most comfortable places of residence in the country. Its piazzas form one of the pleasantest meeting-places to be found anywhere on the continent. There old friends reassemble, and in the cool of the evening talk over past years. There, too, the younger generation meet to lay out their plans for the future. All the pretty girls are to be seen there, and it requires a strong nerve for an unprotected man to walk through the ball-room, and over the piazzas, in the full blaze of female beauty which is visible every night. There is no extra charge for this show. Mr. Presbury is liberal, and will take only $5 a day. Laird's Mansion House, Iauch's, the Pavilion, the United States, and other hotels are all likely to be full this year.

It is often said that Long Branch is too near New-York to be fashionable, but it is certainly not too near to be healthy. Nowhere do children flourish so well. They soon lose their pale faces when they come here, and get rosy-cheeked and strong. There can be no doubt that more might be done for children of a larger growth. It would do no harm to have good public baths here, with sea-water laid on, and a swimming-bath attached. It is done easily enough at foreign watering-places—why not here? Then a concert-hall would be a great addition to the place, and the stores might be considerably improved. Why does not Mr. A. T. Stewart open a dry-goods store at Long Branch, and Messrs. Caswell & Hazard a drug-store? Both would bring in a good profit. At present, the stores are very mean and paltry in appearance. There is nothing to attract one to them. New-Jersey produces fruit in abundance, and yet there is no good fruit-store at Long Branch, where the demand for it is so great. You may see the New-Yorker dragging home a basket of peaches from Manhattan Island which were sent from New-Jersey only that morning. Why should they not have been bought at Long Branch in the first instance? Very likely they were grown within five miles of the beach. There is no enterprise or ingenuity shown in the management of the place. The local authorities are old-fashioned and stupid, and like all "Jarseymen," inclined to let everything run along in its old groove. They will do nothing for Long Branch, although Long Branch does a good deal for them. Even the beach will be washed away in time if the present neglect is continued. You might as well try to scratch a rhinoceros with a pin as move a Jarseyman to common sense by newspaper articles. But the hotel-keepers at Long Branch might perhaps be able to stir up the local authorities out of their long trance.

Among the families already comfortably settled down in cottages here are those of Mr. John Hoey, Mr. W. Hoey, Mr. Charles Francklyn, manager of the Cunard line; Mr. F. W. J. Hurst, Mr. Thomas Murphy, M. De Forest, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Childs, of Philadelphia; Gen. Porter, Mr. Sewell.

The President's cottage is of course one of the "show places" of the Branch. People from a distance, who have read and heard much about its "regal magnificence" and splendor, are driven down to it from the hotels, and when it is pointed out to them by the driver their faces perceptibly lengthen. "You don't mean to tell me *that* is the place!" one hears them saying. Probably they may be there when great Cæsar himself is driving out in his chariot, drawn by fiery steeds. Then the astonishment of the visitor is increased. The chariot turns out to be a common buggy, the fiery steeds a young colt, and Cæsar himself has not a single minion of power by his side. The newspaper correspondents waylay him day and night—one of the privileges of a President. The *Tribune* man is very seldom here, but that makes no difference, for it is easier to invent "news" about Gen. Grant than to collect it. Thus the *Tribune's* story last week, given with great circumstance and detail, that the President had gone to Washington "with Tom Murphy," and that Secretary Richardson and Minister Jay were to be removed, had not a word of truth in it. It is bad enough to send Bohemians here to dog the footsteps of the President and listen at the key-holes of his doors—perhaps it is even worse to concoct all kinds of stories designed to excite unfounded prejudices. Is there any reason why the President should not be allowed to spend a few days here without the lowest class of newspaper hacks being set upon him?

Mr. Murphy is looked upon as fair game by all the "Liberal" gang. He has been a pretty bad thorn in their sides, and if they can destroy him, they will do it. But people hereabouts know pretty well the origin and cause of the abuse heaped upon Mr. Murphy. His only fault here seems to be unlimited hospitality—his door is never closed to friends. No doubt it is a great crime, but his friends forgive him.

Business men of long experience see plainly that property must rise in price here, and consequently they or their friends buy up all that can be had very eagerly. Many new purchases have already been made this year. Among others that I have heard of, I may mention that Mr. Hugh J. Hastings has bought a farm of many acres for a large sum, near Pleasure Bay. It is called Gotobed Farm, and has a fine old ancestral mansion upon it known as Bourbon House. The soil produces dock-weed of a very interesting description, stones in great variety, and dust of a much more asphyxiating kind than most other private grounds can boast of. The live stock on this fine property includes an ancient rooster, much respected in the neighborhood, and a cow that supplied excellent milk about eighteen years ago. A calf is daily expected, when the joy of Farmer Hastings will be complete. The grounds are rendered brilliant by the presence of a flamingo and a bird of Paradise, presented to Mr. Hastings by the Shah of Persia, in recognition of his (the agriculturist's) great political services. There is also an adjutant-bird presented by Baboo Chutney, of Bengal, and a curried fowl sent to Mr. Hastings by a native princess whom he captivated during his sojourn in India as a missionary. The humming-bird, the alligator, and the Chin-Chin may also be seen disporting themselves about the lawn in front of the ancestral pile. Mr. Hastings is greatly in favor of deep plowing, subsoil drainage, and the rotation of crops. There is good boating in a pool near the house, where the water after heavy rains is often nearly a foot deep. Much exertion is not requisite for the enjoyment of this healthy spot, because the mosquitoes are quite numerous and strong enough to drag the boat along. Mr. Hastings has already struck out an original course for himself as a farmer, and astonished the bucolic mind of New-Jersey by planting several cocoa-nuts, the bread-fruit tree, the New-Zealand palm, and a boot-jack. He has stocked the waters near the house with the sea-devil, the angel-fish, the octopus, some dried haddocks and Yarmouth bloaters, and the contents of several boxes of sardines. These efforts cannot fail to render Gotobed Park one of the most attractive spots in the United States, and the Messrs. Appleton have already sent several artists down to make sketches of it for their new work called *Picturesque America*.

A series of concerts will shortly be given, under the management of four vocalists of great merit—Mr. Nelson Varley, Mr. H. R. Humphries, Mr. D. Baron, and Mr. M. W. Whitney. Mr. Varley is well known as a tenor of rare qualifications, and Mr. Whitney as a bass. Better part-singing has never been heard in this country than that which these gentlemen will offer to the public. As their agent says, Mr. Varley "can go four octaves higher than Sims Reeves." This is quite high enough for all ordinary purposes, and I am very anxious to see Mr. Varley get up there without breaking his neck. These gentlemen cannot sing in damp air or after 10 o'clock, at which hour they are carefully wrapped up in lavender and put to bed.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

PROGRESS OF THE SUIT—AN UNCLE'S EVIDENCE—THE POSITIVE BLACKSMITH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 17, 1873.

Not all the heat of a beaming day in June and in London produces the least effect in diminishing the daily pressure for admission to Queen's Bench, to see the claimant and hear his trial. The upper and reserved balconies at court are almost as gay with light and bright Summer costumes of ladies as the grand stand at Ascot or the lawn at Goodwood races, while the body of court, if less blooming in color, is not less fully bedecked with fair faces. The claimant himself, though not strictly what in London would be called a fashionable man, had evidently thought it worth while to revisit his tailor and to present himself now in fresh attire. Evidence has been piled up to absolute fullness on the days of Roger Tichborne's life in the dragoons, and of the dissimilarity between him as he was then in appearance, attainments, and manners, and the claimant as he was when he arrived in England in 1866, and as he is now.

FRESH WITNESSES.

After exhausting a long list of officers, non-commissioned officers, and troopers, with most of whom time seemed to have dealt very gently during these last twenty years, the counsel for the prosecution yesterday entered on a fresh phase by calling the first of friends and relatives of the family and of residents and Tichbornes who knew Roger. Of this last category was an old Hampshire blacksmith, who remembered Roger well. One day, in the Winter of 1866, Longfellow's hero was sauntering along a lane near the village of Tichborne, when he met a very stout man, muffled up, and also sauntering along. After an inquiry by the stout gentleman as to where Tichborne village was, and being told it was there, the two entered a friendly public house and took liquor together. Conversation turned on the Tichbornes and upon Roger. Said Obesus, "Don't you think I am like him?" "No," replied he whose place of business is beneath the spreading chestnut-tree, "I'm d——d if you are." And so said the honest blacksmith now, in effect, but with less expletive force in the Court of Queen's Bench, where his friend of the Winter's night and village ale-house sat before him, a full-grown claimant whose story has run through the whole world.

AN UNCLE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Danby Seymour, uncle of Roger Tichborne was the first and main witness to-day. He was conducted by Mr. Hawkins through an infinity of details respecting the Tichborne family at the time when Roger's father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. James Tichborne, lived in Paris. She had then a fortune of £400 a year, and Mr. Tichborne had £800 a year, but there was a little falling off at the time Mr. James wrote to the present witness' father, and they were obliged to deny themselves comforts to which they had been accustomed. They had to give up their carriage. Mr. Seymour had never heard of any suggestion of Roger having stood as a candidate for Poole, as defendant had said. Up to the time of his sailing in the Bella, Roger kept up a constant correspondence with members of his family. When defendant arrived in England, witness received a letter from him beginning, "Dear uncle," and written in a style entirely different from that of Roger Tichborne. Mr. Seymour went to see him at Alresford, taking with him one Burdon, who, for many years, was a confidential servant to Roger Tichborne's father, and whom Roger must have known. When Mr. Hopkins, who accompanied the claimant, introduced Mr. Seymour to "Sir Roger," Mr. Seymour asked defendent to say who that was who was with him. Claimant replied, "Uncle Nangle, I presume." Now Burdon was about six and thirty years of age, while Mr. Nangle was about seventy, and was not in the least like him. Burdon showed claimant some handwriting, and asked him whose it was. He said he did not know. Mr. Hopkins then said, "Why, Sir Roger, this is your father's." Mr. Seymour asked the claimant to go and see his sisters, who were anxious to see him and to recognize him if they could. He said he would come and see them next day, and they prepared to receive him, but he did not come. Witness spoke to him in French at their first interview, as he had always talked to Roger in that language, but claimant said he had forgotten all about it. When he saw Lady Tichborne and told her the claimant was not in the least like her son, she told him she should have recognized him even if she had never seen him. Roger would never have written "Blessed Maria," but he had no doubt been among the Irish while he was away, and had learned it from them. She had received a telegram from the claimant at New-York asking her to send him £500, but he strongly advised her not to do so, and she did not. The Burdon spoken of by Mr. Seymour was the next witness. He corroborated the testimony already given, and was quite certain defendant was not the Roger Tichborne whom he used to wait on in Paris.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. John Reginald Francis George Talbot, of Lyme Regis, Dorset, whose mother was the daughter of the ninth Lord Arundel, and sister of Lady Doughty, spoke of the early days, from 1846, when he used to bathe with Roger Charles Tichborne at Tichborne Park, and at Upton, in Dorset, he saw tattoo marks and the mark of a seton on his arm. He was quite sure defendant was not Roger Tichborne. This concluded the day's evidence. The claimant drove off as usual in his brougham, followed by a considerable mob. Three publishers are to appear to-morrow to answer for contempt of court, in connection with the trial.

F. H. J.

WASHINGTON.

THE RIO GRANDE COMMISSION.

LOSSES BY RAIDING PARTIES—THE SIOUX AND THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The Mexican Border Commission, in the report presented Saturday, after reviewing the evidence in the cases examined at the session of 1873, submit an exhaustive summary of their entire labors. The following is a synopsis of that summary:

The preliminary report presented Dec. 10, 1872, showed that 1,020 petitions had been received, representing aggregate claims of loss to the amount of $27,859,363. These petitions were supported by the evidence of 3,546 complainants, some of whom testified concerning the condition of affairs on the border, and others in support of particular petitions. The losses in the preliminary report, and this report, are classified as direct and consequential. The direct losses are the original losses which seem to be proved. The consequential losses are those estimated by the claimants as arising from loss of increase of herds, of interest, and of damages incident to the destruction of business. The original losses of the preliminary report are about $6,000,000, and the consequential losses about $20,000,000. The commission was not empowered to send for persons and papers. The investigation, consequently, although the police management of the two frontiers was to be considered, and, indirectly, the inquiry to be made whether the two Republics had performed their national and treaty obligations, was necessarily *ex parte* in its character. The commission sought to give witnesses all facilities, but the conditions of frontier life were such, the hazards and expense of border traveling so great, that in many instances only secondary evidence could be secured. This secondary evidence is in all instances certified by the seal of the court before which it was taken. The commissioners everywhere caused it distinctly to be understood that they were without power to award the sums referred, or to promise an award, and that their duties simply consisted in formally recording such competent testimony as should be given. The petitions submitted are without legal formality—without oath. They are in every instance signed either by the claimant himself or by his attorney. The roving habits of the herders cause the testimony in many instances to be disjointed, a defect which is remedied by a careful index. The original records in each instance show the character of the evidence. The best evidence could not always be obtained. From their nature the depredations were committed in secret, and eye-witnesses were not always present; consequently the testimony of those who pursued the thieves, but did not witness the theft, has been admitted. The Commissioners stated that the determination of the value of the evidence is an important duty of the future. Under their instructions they could not exclude the claims for consequential losses. The validity of these indirect claims is a matter for the determination of the adjusting authorities. The Commissioners wish it distinctly understood that they do not recommend the payment of any such sum as the $19,000,000 consequential damages. They represented to the people of Texas that their action did not involve the General Government. They found it impossible always to separate actual from contingent losses. The actual losses proved at their present session are $4,600,000. The actual loss claimed at both sessions, including consequential damages, is estimated at $48,596,235. The actual loss proved at both sessions the Commissioners place at $11,000,000. It is believed that with more time for investigation and under cross-examination, this amount could be considerably reduced. The evidence in about fifty cases was forwarded to Washington after the commission had concluded its session, and has not been examined. It was found impossible to estimate the number of the killed, wounded, and kidnapped. In concluding their report the Commissioners state that there is no improvement of affairs upon the border, except that the troops have been reinforced, and the marauding Indians punished by Mackenzie. Otherwise the interests of Texas are in the same jeopardy as at the time of the former report. They recommend the removal of the Kickapoos to their reservation, the performance of their duty by the Mexican River authorities, and an equitable adjustment of the reported claims after more careful examination of them. They state that the Mexican raids cannot be entirely stopped by the United States or the regiment of Texan volunteers, unless Mexico determines to destroy the banditti.

The Commissioners conclude by saying: "The losses and disorders have retarded the settlement of Western Texas, a region, in other respects, inviting an immediate and valuable immigration. It is for the United States Government to open this region to improvement by giving to those who live under the shadow of its flag on the distant Rio Grande frontier that effectual protection they deserve, whatever be the cause militating against local peace and the safety of life and property so long imperiled by the arrow of the Indian or the knife and pistol of the Mexican assassin. The Commissioners have completed their duties, and will separate to-morrow, Messrs. Robb and Osborn going to Chicago and Mr. Savage to New-York. Their labors have been arduous, and the manner in which they were performed is satisfactory to the Government.

THE NORTHERN SIOUX.

The following letter from the Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission gives some of the results of the council held between the Northern Sioux Indians and the special commission sent out to meet them. Great trouble had been anticipated from these Indians by the Northern Pacific Railroad in extending their road through a portion of the country occupied by the Northern Sioux:

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, CHEYENNE, June 23, 1873.

Hon. Edward P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

DEAR SIR: I wish to inform you that Dr. Daniels and Capt. Alvord arrived here yesterday, en route for Sidney, where a band of the Brale Sioux are detained en route for the Sioux Council. Capt. Alvord reports that the council held Friday and Saturday was attended by the Ogadale chiefs and Spotted Tail, of the Brule. The five days' council was very unsatisfactory, as some one had informed the chiefs of the objects proposed to be gained by the council. Friday night was spent by the Indians in council, and Saturday morning they changed their tone and asked that their agency be removed at once to White River, that farms be assigned them, schools established, and some one be sent to teach them to be good. The subject of giving up the Black Hills was not introduced, it being deemed improper to allude to it at that time. The Northern Sioux, since leaving, have been holding council among themselves, and not only propose to keep the peace, but to ask for an agency, probably near the mouth of Powder River. I think this very desirable settlement of them can be effected during the coming Fall. The Cheyennes and Apaches wish an agency, but to my satisfaction they have given up the idea of sending a delegation to Washington. Something ought to be done for them. I think there is now no danger of serious trouble with the Union Pacific Railroad. Small bands may trouble them, but a combined attack, or trouble with the body of the Sioux, is, I think, averted by the Interior Department and this commission.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS B. CREE, Secretary.

The Indians demanded 1,100 stand of arms of the best pattern, with plenty of ammunition. The commission could only agree to ask the Great Father to issue ten guns to each of the eleven bands of Sioux represented in the council. Red Cloud wanted a hundred white squaws sent out for his young men. Many white men had married Indian squaws and afterward left them and their children on the hands of the tribe to be provided for, which did not strike him as the proper thing.

PERSONAL.

Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, is in town. He sails from New-York for Europe, next Wednesday, by the Java, to be absent till Fall. ....Senator Boutwell, accompanied by Secretary Richardson, arrived last evening.... Senator West will leave here soon for the North, and will not return to Louisiana till September. He says that Mr. Lawrence, who was announced as a contestant of the seat of J. Hale Sypher, has failed to give legal notice of contest, and that Sypher is now on the rolls and drawing pay as a member of the House. It has been generally supposed among those familiar with the facts that Lawrence would secure the seat.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

GOLD SALES AND BOND PURCHASES FOR JULY.

Secretary Richardson has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to give notice that during the month of July he will sell $1,000,000 gold on the first, second, fourth, and fifth Thursdays each, and $1,500,000 on the third Thursday, and that he will purchase $500,000 bonds on the third Wednesday of the month. In all he will sell $5,000,000 gold, and buy $500,000 bonds.

GEN. VAN BUREN.

The question has been presented as to what action is to be taken by our Government concerning Gen. Van Buren, ex-Chief Commissioner at Vienna. It is safe to say that as the Government has never preferred any charges against him, no action will be taken by it; and it may be repeated that Gen. Van Buren was suspended the same as other officers are suspended, for "irregularities," or other reasons, and successors appointed, in cases where the public interests may be better served by such changes. Nothing has appeared to show that Gen. Van Buren is guilty of any dishonorable proceedings, but rather that he did not possess the requisite executive ability to conduct the business intrusted to him, and misplaced confidence in one or more of his subordinates, especially Mr. Meyer, and hence the cause of the 'irregularities" which have had so disastrous an effect on the American features of the exposition, both morally and in respect to the articles contributed.

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

The President's proclamation has been prepared to be issued on the 1st July, announcing the going into effect on that day of articles from eighteen to twenty-five, inclusive, of the Treaty of Washington, the necessary legislation having been adopted on the part of the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, the Legislature of Canada and Prince Edward Island on the one side, and by the Congress of the United States on the other. Gentlemen connected with the financial operations of our Government are fully acquainted with the measures of the British Government for paying the Geneva award; and, while they are indisposed to communicate the particulars, do not deny the general correctness of the accounts heretofore published, that the money is to be realized in this country by the presentation of five-twenty bonds to the amount of $15,500,000. There are several ways in which this Government could be satisfied, one by the procuring of gold certificates, and another by a certificate of deposit showing that that amount of coin is in the Treasury of the Government, subject to the order of the United States. The Secretary of State, on receiving this as an equivalent for the money, could formally transfer it to the Treasury Department without the needless risk and trouble of paying the money itself, in bulk, at the Department of State. Many persons claiming their share of the award have not, it appears, yet learned that Congress at the last session passed an act providing that the money shall be used to redeem, so far as it may, the public debt of the United States by being invested in the five per cent. registered bonds to be held subject to the future disposition of Congress.

REVENUE UNDER THE MODIFIED TOBACCO TAX.

Last year when the tobacco tax was consolidated at 20 cents it was thought that the internal revenue receipts from this source for the fiscal year now closing would show a decrease of at least $5,000,000 or $6,000,000 as compared with former years, but instead of that amount, the figures show that the decrease is only about $800,000, or about one-seventh of the estimate. Under the old law, it will be remembered, the tax was 32 and 16 cents per pound, and Commissioner Douglass recommended a consolidation of the tax at 24 cents per pound. Congress, however, fixed it at 20 cents, and the result is highly satisfactory. Under the new law everything works harmoniously, and there is scarcely any trouble between the authorities and dealers, as the law is simple and easily understood by all.

THE MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Minister Bingham has not yet received his final instructions, apart from those of a general character, which are printed and supplied to all our Ministers. These give directions as to the care of the archives and the manner in which official communications are to be addressed to the Department of State. No two or more subjects are to be embraced in the same dispatch. The Minister is forbidden to keep, for his own private use, copies of such communications. He is also admonished as to speech-making on public occasions and at private parties; his remarks to be of a general character, avoiding such points as would give occasion to unfriendly comment, and he is reminded of the impropriety of furnishing from the records of the Legation information for the Press, or for merely individual benefit. In other words, he is to guard the records as belonging exclusively to our Government. The instructions, in effect, admonish him to preserve the strictest courtesy toward the Government to which he is accredited.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

TEHUANTEPEC CANAL—INTERVENTION IN FAVOR OF CUBA.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., June 29.—The latest Mexican dates per steam-ship Arizona, say that President Lerdo has given most ample guarantees that he would very soon forward to the United States Government the basis of a treaty in relation to the important undertaking of the Tehuantepec Canal and Railroad.

The official *Gaceta* of Costa Rica publishes a communication addressed to the Government by Gen. Correoso, as Minister to Central America, asking if it is willing to join with Colombia and other republics in begging Spain to leave the Cubans alone. The reply was that Costa Rica being a small State, the United States being silent on the subject, and Spain now being a republic, it would be better to wait awhile.

HEAVY THUNDER-STORMS EAST AND WEST.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 29.—A severe thunder-storm visited this city yesterday afternoon, and was accompanied by a gale of wind which did considerable damage. A barn in the western part of the city was struck by lightning, which set it on fire. The barn, with its contents, was entirely consumed. The spire of the Congregational Church in Fair Haven was also struck, as was a house in the same place. But little damage, however, was done to either. A schooner lying at Long Wharf also received a discharge of the electric fluid, but with the exception of some minor damages to spars and rigging, she escaped uninjured. A house in progress of building in the southern part of the city, was carried from its foundation by the wind, and was quite ruined. Trees in many parts of the city were blown down.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 29.—After a prolonged drouth this vicinity was visited by a heavy thunder-shower last evening, which continued an hour, during which time two and one-third inches of rain fell. Lightning struck in several places, burning a barn in Scituate and damaging a house in Manton.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 29.—After a week of extremely warm weather, the mercury ranging from 93° to 100° in the shade, a very heavy thunder-storm passed over the city this afternoon, reducing the temperature about 20°.

THE LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH AT FELETTO—THIRTY-EIGHT PERSONS KILLED, AND MANY INJURED.

FLORENCE, June 29.—Strong shocks of earthquake were felt in the north of Italy at 5 o'clock this morning. The motion was severe in Venice and Verona, and caused a panic. There were several accidents in those cities, but no serious damage was done to persons or property. At other points the shocks were more violent and their effect disastrous. A dispatch from Treviso reports that at Feletto, near Conegliano, about thirty-five miles north of Venice, a church was destroyed by the earthquake, and thirty-eight persons were killed, and in four villages near Vittoria fourteen persons were killed and many injured. Great damage was also done in the town of Belluno, on the River Piave, fifty miles north of Venice.

SPAIN.

DISORDER THREATENED IN MADRID—NEW COLONIAL POLICY.

MADRID, June 28.—The irreconcilables threaten to take up arms if the ministry is formed exclusively of members of the Right. The authorities have made preparations to repress disorder, and have stationed a corps of the civil guard around the palace of the Cortes. The Internationals are losing ground in Catalonia.

The report of the defeat by Gen. Cabrinety of the Carlist forces, under the personal command of Don Alfonso, is officially confirmed.

Gen. Nouvillas telegraphs that Castonon's loss in his recent engagement with the Carlists, near Pampeluna, was twenty killed, 100 wounded and 100 missing; while that of the rebels was 100 killed and 400 wounded.

The Curé of Santa Cruz still holds as prisoners the Mayor of Viriaten and the correspondent of *Le Pays*, and will only release them on condition that France gives up two interned Carlist officers.

Señor Costade has been appointed Minister of Public Works.

Señor Pi y Margall stated in the Cortes yesterday that his programme of policy was unchanged.

Notice was given that the Government would present a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery in Cuba, and that the same political privileges would be granted to the colony as are enjoyed by the people of Spain. The announcement was received with cheers.

The Minister of Marine announced as a measure of economy the suppression of the Admiralty and the discontinuance of the Mediterranean suadron.

THE KHIVAN WAR.

CAPTURE OF KHIVA AND FLIGHT OF THE KHAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 29.—An official telégraphic dispatch from Gen. Kauffmann announces that the capital of Khiva was occupied by the Russian forces on the 10th of June. The Khan of Khiva fled to Youmandow.

EVILS OF FRENCH CRIMINAL LAW.

Writing from Paris on June 17, the correspondent of the London *Standard* says: "Murders are such an everyday occurrence both in England and France as hardly to deserve notice, except under some feature of unusual atrocity, or for some peculiarity in the trial of those who are charged with committing them. It is on this latter ground that I think it worth while to draw attention to a trial which has just taken place at Rouen, and which exemplifies all the most objectionable features of French criminal jurisprudence. In December last some workmen, proceeding to their work at one of the numerous cotton mills near Rouen, came upon the bodies of a young woman and a boy lying across the road. Their skulls had apparently been beaten in with a stick. The bodies were taken to the neighboring village of Canteleu, and identified as those of Julie Boulard and Delphin Luce, both employed at a manufactory about three miles off. The girl was still living, but Luce was quite dead. After several months Julie Boulard gradually recovered, but the police were utterly at a loss to find out the murderer. Many were arrested, but they were all released, Julie Boulard being unable to identify them. She said that she and Luce left the manufactory together, and that, arrived at the foot of the hill, they waited till the foreman, one Neveu, a neighbor of theirs, who habitually went home at the same time, should come on with them. That suddenly a man had attacked her, and on the boy raising an alarm, had felled him with his bludgeon. She told her story very circumstantially, and stuck to it throughout. During her illness and convalescence, Neveu went repeatedly to inquire after her, and was in the habit daily of spending some time by her bedside. He is a capital workman, a steady fellow, married, and generally esteemed by his employers and his mates. You may, therefore, imagine that it occasioned no little surprise when, after recovery had become certain, Julie Boulard charged Neveu with being the man who had assailed them. No corroborative evidence was given of the story. When she was asked how it was she had not said so before, she asserted that she was not right in her head. The trial came off under these circumstances. No proof was brought against Neveu beyond the evidence of Julie Boulard. The absence of any motive which should induce a steady, well-to-do, skillful artisan to commit such a crime was duly dwelt on by his counsel. But it was all of no avail. The President, in his examination of the prisoner, made a great feature of his having robbed orchards when a boy; and the public prosecutor, with that fertility of invention for which members of the French parquet are so deservedly famous, supplied—wholly out of his own head—a motive for Neveu attempting to murder Julie Boulard. He would have it that he was in love with her, and that he tried to kill her through jealousy, as she was about to be married! There was not a tittle of evidence to support this, but it told on the jury, who refused to given Neveu the benefit of extenuating circumstances, and sentence of death was recorded against him. This case is a very painful one; it shows that a man's life can be sworn away in France by a half-crazed, hysterical young woman; bear in mind, also, that she was not subjected to any sort of cross-examination. The public prosecutor seemed determined that he must have a murderer at any cost, and he adopted the girl's statement with a degree of levity for which unfortunately the sagacity of the jury proved no corrective."

THE KHIVAN EXPEDITION.

The Taschkend correspondent of the *Birsa* of St. Petersburg, says that it is reported that the Khivans have decided to adopt a system of guerrilla warfare against the Russians, and that the Khan has made an arrangement with the Djemid tribe, by which he will obtain an addition of 14,000 men to his army. These men are to be paid out of the Khan's private revenue, which amounts to 300,000 roubles a year, and, although it is probable that the Russians will meet with but little resistance in their march to the capital, the guerrilla bands which are now being formed will, the correspondent thinks, render it very difficult to secure a permanent occupation of the country. He adds that great complaints are made by the Taschkend detachment of the bad quality of the provisions with which they have been furnished by the Russian intendance. The stores of biscuit were quite uneatable, being full of worms. A medical officer attached to the Kasalinsk detachment writes to the German *St. Petersburg Gazette* from Tamdy, on the frontier between Khivi and Bokhara, that the troops are in good health, though they have had nothing to drink but salt water, and the climate is very changeable, passing suddenly from extreme cold to torrid heat. The store of white bread was all gone, and the detachment had little to eat but biscuit and dried coarse bread. The country through which they passed was very uninteresting; even the Bukan Mountains, with their steep masses of granite, looked sombre and death-like. After wandering through the barren steppe from the 6th of March to the 2d of April, during which time they saw nothing all day but bare sand-hills, the bubbling of the spring at Bakali had a very reviving and refreshing effect. There was nothing to be seen all round, however, but rock; it was very seldom that a flower was met with, and then even the soldiers seemed to recover their spirits. "Our privations," continues the correspondent, "were as nothing compared with those of the Franco-German war, yet I would rather go through it again than repeat that march across the steppes. This endless uniformity—this constant moving from one place to another, which, to all outward appearance, are exactly alike—this total exclusion from the whole of the civilized world, with the exception of the small circles in which one moves—is like the condition of a ship's company sailing in a wide ocean."

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

GEN. STANLEY'S EXPEDITION.

THE COMMAND ABOUT TO LEAVE FORT RICE—ITS STRENGTH—A DANGEROUS FRONTIER POST.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FORT RICE, D. T., Wednesday, June 18, 1873.

The plain which surrounds Fort Rice presents just now a very military appearance, for it is covered with the camps of the various commands that, as a whole, are to form the escort of the managers and engineers of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Look in what direction you will, the eye is sure to rest on lines of white tents, and almost as sure to see some of the occupants going through the skirmish drill, which is to be put in use in the event of any of the dusky warriors of the West coming down upon us, which, it is expected, they will do, for the air is rife with rumors of various chiefs preparing their bands for war. It is said that we will meet 5,000 Sioux during the march. This, however, is an exaggeration, as the country is too poor to subsist any such number. The preparations for the expedition, however, put the veterans who are with us strongly in mind of what they call "the war times." The troops are all here, the last arrival being the Seventh Cavalry, which came on Monday, the 9th instant. When the ten companies under Lieut. Col. Bradley reached this point, they found five companies of the Twenty-second Infantry already in camp on the river bank. On Sunday, the 8th, Col. D. L. Stanley arrived in the steamer Key West, and established his head-quarters about half a mile below the post, and the command settled down to wait for the order of march. The cause of the delay was the non-arrival of the wagon transportation and the forage for the cavalry horses. That, however, reached here Sunday, the 15th, and it is now expected the expedition will move on Thursday, the 19th, that is what is left of it, for four companies of the Eighth Infantry, and twenty-five cavalry, all under the command of Major E. F. Townsend, Ninth Infantry, marched on Saturday morning for Fort Abraham Lincoln, situated where the Northern Pacific Railroad crosses the Missouri, to meet the engineers and escort them to Heart River, where they will join the remainder of the command. The line of march for the main body will be from this point north-west to Heart River; thence west to the Yellowstone; from thence up the Powder River to a point called Pompey's Pillar, near Pryor's Creek, and back over the same route—being in all a distance of about 900 miles, which will take about four months and a half, as the progress will necessarily be very slow in order to allow the railroad people time to work. This Summer the road is to be surveyed and located, after which the contracts for building will be immediately given.

The strength of the command is 85 officers, 1,550 men, 500 civilians and Government employes, and 70 scouts.

The five scientific gentlemen sent out by the Government have arrived and are pleasantly uncomfortable in wall-tents a mile from the post. Capt. H. M. Lazelle, Eighth Infantry, (the author of "One Law in Nature,") has been detailed to take charge of them. That is, he, with twenty men, escorts them, sees that they are as comfortable as circumstances will permit, and that no harm overtakes them. Lord Clifford and the Hon. Mr. Molesworth, accompanied by a Mr. Frost, of St. Louis, obeying that mysterious impulse which leads young Englishmen into all sorts of out-of-the-way places in search of "big game," asked and obtained permission to try their rifles on the deer, elk, antelope, and (may be,) buffalo that are supposed to be thick in the unknown region to the west of here. In walking from the post toward Col. Stanley's head-quarters one comes upon a line of five or six wedge-tents, in and around which are lying, sitting, or standing a number of copper-colored individuals who, when one addresses them, either don't answer at all, or in such extremely villainous English that no answer is preferable. They are the scouts, mainly recruited from the Santee Sioux and the Arickarees. There are several half-breeds and one or two white men among them, and they are under the command of Lieut. Brush, Seventeenth Infantry. This camp is the most interesting one in the vicinity, for in it one sees civilization laying its hand on the savage. The trestle of saplings and buffalo-hide is changed for the white man's tent of glaring canvas; the blanket and breech-clout are replaced by the hat, trousers and coat of the soldier.

Fort Rice is situated on the west bank of the Missouri, about 1,000 miles above Omaha, in latitude 46° 30', and is 1,800 feet above the level of the sea. It was built in 1862 by the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin Volunteers, who at the close of the war were relieved by the Twenty-second United States Infantry. They in turn were succeeded by the Seventeenth Infantry in 1867. It is now the head-quarters of Col. T. J. Crittenden, Seventeenth Infantry, and contains a garrison of five companies and the band of the Seventeenth Infantry. It is comfortably and compactly built of logs, and is surrounded by a stockade ten or twelve feet high. A stockade is an unusual surrounding for frontier forts, which are, as a rule, a cluster of houses built in the form of a square and it always advertises the fact that hostile Indians are in the immediate vicinity. The rule holds good in the case of Fort Rice, for ever since its establishment Indians have been "bad" about here. It is now considered dangerous to go a mile from the post unless one is well armed and escorted. There are several legends of men having been killed and scalped within sight of the stockade, while the running off of stock is so frequent as to excite little remark.

To the south-west and north of the post stretches, as far as the eye can reach, a rolling plain, covered with green grass, which the sun will change into brown, however, ere another month be gone. The further one gets from the river the more rolling the country becomes, until ten or fifteen miles back the plain becomes a succession of much broken hills. About fifty feet below the post rolls the yellow Missouri through a rather narrow bottom pretty heavily wooded at this point. The east bank is more rugged than the west. The hills are only about three miles back from the river. It looks as if the end of the earth was over there just to the east of this. Hill after hill rises into the air, the further one always just a little higher, until, in the blue distance, the loftiest range of all stands clear cut against the sky, seeming to say, "Beyond me is space unfathomable." And over all these hills and all these plains there is never anything loftier than an ambitious tuft of grass. Except fringing the river banks, there is never a tree, nor even a shrub—all is as smooth as the lawn in front of a country-house. It is readily imaginable that one would get tired of the endless expanse of smooth green, with nothing on which to rest the eye. And looking at them, I can fancy these hills becoming as hateful as would continual silent reminders of some half-forgotten secret sin. As day after day and month after month goes by, with that far range of hills showing its rugged summits against the sky, continually, never changing, white in Winter, blue in Summer, but always there and always the same, ever meeting our eyes and saying, as it were, "Beyond this thou shalt not see," it must become maddening. The desire to pierce beyond would, I should think, become so great that one would start alone, despite prohibitions, (if there be any,) and, like Longfellow's boy, either reach the top or die. As he journeyed he would pass now and again an Indian grave. Heavens! what lonely things they are, with their rough platforms of twigs upheld by saplings twelve to eighteen feet long, and bearing the body wrapped in robes and blankets. The bundle has no shape, yet somehow or other you can always see the outlines of the hideous grinning skeleton, or the festering, rotting corpse beneath. Under the platform usually is a heap of bones, the remains of the favorite pony, slaughtered at the rider's funeral, that the dead man, when he arrives at the happy hunting-grounds, may have a mount and be able to ruffle it with the bravest who have gone before. I have said these graves are lonely. One comes across them on the plains, in the hills. Sometimes they are seen towering above all else, placed on the very summit of the highest peak for miles around. You come upon this sign of death unattended by any sign of life; it is as if the dead one's people had left him there, and hurried away eager to forget. One can see the bleak Winter day, with its dull, gray, sunless sky, with the wind howling down over the hills, drifting the snow over the pony's bones, picked bare and polished by the wolves, upon and around the uprights, and the roll of robes and blankets holding the bones, over which no one ever comes to mourn. Far back, back are the dead man's people being driven, leaving behind them only their dead to show where they once have been. In my heart there is not much love for the Indian, but, *ma foi*, their graves are rather sad affairs.

Gen. Terry, with several members of his staff, arrived at Fort Rice the early part of last week, for the purpose of inspecting the various commands now here. The troops underwent the inspection with credit to themselves and their officers. On Monday afternoon the General reviewed the ten companies of the Seventh Cavalry, who showed to very good advantage, both horses and men.

I have just heard that the engineers left Fort Abraham Lincoln on the morning of the 16th, to begin the locating survey through Heart River Valley. There is a rumor here—I give it for what it is worth—that the Cheyenne Indian Agency was attacked by hostile Indians a day or two ago, and that Lieut. Green, of the Twenty-second Infantry, was killed. The Indians were repulsed. I am unable at present to procure particulars.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN CUBA.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE FROM THE SEAT OF WAR—THE SECOND TROCHA—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, June 21, 1873.

This week has been marked by the absence of any stirring news from the district of operations. In my last letter I told of the death of Col. Romani, and the severe loss his company sustained at the hands of the Cubans. Immediately after the news of the encounter reached head-quarters, the two columns of the King and Talavera started off in pursuit of the victorious rebels. Spanish accounts mention that on arriving at the place where the action was fought they found twenty-four bodies belonging to the insurgents, and among them that of the Cuban Captain, Uriarte, who was Sanguili's Adjutant. It does not seem very probable that the insurgents, having surprised the Spanish troops, would have to retire so hurriedly from the field as to leave any of their officers' bodies behind them, and run the risk of having papers of importance fall into the hands of the Government. The pursuit was continued by the Spanish troops, who came up with the enemy at Limones, and killed a few and captured some horses and mules. Spanish telegrams state that the forces which were pursuing Sanguili came up with him at Hinajosa, and later at Banao, where, after some slight skirmishing, Sanguili made good his retreat, leaving no traces of the direction taken. This man, whose death was reported at the same time as Agramonte's, appears to be giving the Spanish troops plenty of employment. He was formerly a student at the University of Havana, and gave up his studies to join his fellow-patriots in their efforts for independence. He is small in stature, and is said to be possessed of great energy.

SANTIAGO.

The San Quintin battalion arrived in Santiago de Cuba on the 15th, and was received with great enthusiasm by the people. Citizen Buriel went down to the wharf to greet the men, and made a short speech at the top of his voice, which was so exactly similar to all speeches delivered on occasions like these since the commencement of the war that I need not report it. Patriotic addresses are easily manufactured. There is an officer who confesses that at a big banquet he was called upon for one when he had none ready, so he perpetrated an excellent joke on his fellow guests. Mumbling to himself, and at intervals shouting, with appropriate gesture, the words "Army," "volunteers," "rich country," "traitors," "blood," "fire," all of which were frantically applauded by those present, he got through admirably, and had the satisfaction of seeing his speech characterized next day in the local papers as "an eloquent discourse, full of noble and patriotic sentiments."

BAYAMO.

It is hard to say how the Spaniards are getting on in the Sierras de Bayamo. Over 100 wounded have come into Manzanillo, and there is fighting almost every day. It is doubtful if the Garzal affair is half so glorious, or even satisfactory, as Spanish accounts make it out. No one owns to having seen more than 60 dead insurgents, the other 100 must have been struck down by the moral force of the Spanish leader Campillo, which is well known to be immense. I am assured there was quite a tussel for Lostrada's body. The poor fellow was very small and portable. A tall negro had thrown him over his shoulders and was about to make off with him, when the troops rushed in and rescued him. He was buried in Yara, where the insurrection first broke out, and large subscriptions have been raised for his widow.

THE SECOND TROCHA.

The problem of how the second trocha is going to be completed is still to be solved. As yet the services of only 200 out of 3,000 negroes required for the work have been offered in response to the appeal to the patriotic planters issued by the Captain General. Don Ramon de Herrera has offered to transport them without charge in his steamer whenever they are ready to go, but the very unfavorable way in which the proposal has been received makes the result doubtful. Planters are afraid of the very demoralizing effect which the taking the negroes away from the estates would have upon them, when they are subjected to a rigid discipline, and placed under the control of officials who, however capable they may be of looking after soldiers, would be utterly incapable of governing 3,000 slaves, who would certainly have ideas of their own about the change from cane-fields to the trocha.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

A French steamer, the Alexandre Lavally, arrived here from Macao five or six days ago, having sailed with 500 Chinamen on board, out of whom 175 died on the voyage. The Captain greatly regrets the large mortality among his living cargo. I suppose, however, it only pains him on account of the pecuniary loss occasioned....The *Diario* calls the cable between Key West and Punta Rasa the "unlucky." During the temporary interruption this week, the sensation mongers had it all their own way. Rumors of astounding events in the Peninsula, and of Don Carlos being in Madrid, were continually about, and the continued silence of the line gave the reports an additional appearance of truth, for as the dispatches were supposed to have been the latest sent through there were no subsequent telegrams to contradict them....The *Tribuno* is still groaning over the inexorable Press censor, scarcely a day passing that it has not to fill up the columns where the editorials should be with advertisements, or such patriotic mottoes as "Viva España!" "Viva la Republica Federal!"....It is said that the Intendente of the Custom-house is to be replaced, and that all the employes discharged by him for defrauding the revenue, and who were proclaimed incapacitated for all Government employment, are to be reinstated. The present Intendente is one who has done a great deal toward reforming the Custom-house administration, and in consequence has made plenty enemies.

QUASIMODO.

YACHTING AND ROWING NOTES.

The sixth annual regatta of the Columbia Yacht Club will be sailed to-day. The steamer Fort Lee will accompany the yachts. She leaves Christopher-street at 9:30 A. M., at Thirty-fourth-street at 10 A. M., and Fifty-seventh-street at 10:30 A. M. The New-Jersey Yacht Club regatta takes place to-morrow. The match between the sloop-yachts West Wind and Ariadne has been arranged for Saturday next. The regatta of the Harlem Rowing Association comes off on July 2. The following are the entries:

FOR THE "GRAND CHALLENGE CUP" FOR FOUR OARS.

New-York Athletic—P. A. Curtis, G. I. Brown, C. H. Cone, R. W. Rathborne, Wm. E. McCredy.
Nassau—Oliver T. Johnson, A. W. Montgomery, John Walker, Frank G. Brown, Jason H. Miller.
Gramercy—H. Howell, W. Gannon, J. Wilson, W. Bishop, C. Earwicker, H. Mills.
Harlem Rowing Club—W. S. Devoe, I. C. Halsted, T. R. Keator, A. G. Scranton, E. B. Pinckney, F. S. Osborn.

FOR THE "LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE" FOR PAIR OARS.

Harlem Rowing Club—A. G. Scranton, W. S. Devoe, E. B. Pinckney, J. W. Arthur.
Nassau—Oliver T. Johnson, Frank G. Brown, Jason H. Miller, A. W. Montgomery.
Gramercy—H. Howell, W. Gannon.
New-York Athletic—P. A. Curtis, R. W. Rathborne, Wm. E. McCredy.
Dauntless—H. W. Peckwell, W. E. Halsey.

FOR THE "DIAMOND CHALLENGE SCULLS" FOR SCULLS.

Nassau—Oliver T. Johnson, Frank G. Brown, Chas. Myers.
New-York Athletic—Wm. B. Curtis, Wm. E. McCredy.
Harlem Rowing Club—T. R. Keator, W. S. Devoe, E. B. Pinckney.
Gramercy—W. Bishop, J. Wilson.
New-York Rowing Club—Frank Ellison, R. W. Schack.
Atalanta—Eben Losee, Edward Blake, Henry B. Le Roy, Geo. M. Young.
Nautilus—David Roche.

The above races will be rowed on the Henly Regatta plan, viz., in heats, the first to take place at 2 P. M. The University Regatta at Springfield takes place on July 17.

A SATURDAY NIGHT BROIL.

On Saturday night, James Fitzpatrick, twenty-three years old, James Gaffney and Edward Pentony were in the room of Gaffney, on the fourth floor of the tenement-house No. 505 West Nineteenth street, drinking together. All three were intoxicated, and a quarrel ensued, during which Fitzpatrick either fell or was thrown out of the window, receiving a concussion of the brain and other injuries, which may prove fatal. He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, and Gaffney and Pentony, who were arrested, were arraigned at Jefferson Market yesterday, and committed to await the result of Fitzpatrick's injuries.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

PROGRAMME FOR THE FIRST MEETING—THE ENTRIES.

On Friday next, July 4, the racing carnival at Long Branch will be inaugurated, and as the gates of Monmouth Park will be thrown open to the public free of charge, there will be a crowd vast in proportion and intense in its enthusiasm. Of the racing, it is apparent from the number of horses at present stationed at Monmouth Park, that it will be unexceptionable; and the programme has been so admirably arranged that all classes of horses will have an opportunity of displaying what powers they possess. The opening event will be the Long Branch Grand National Steeple-chase for all ages, about three miles, for a purse of $700. The second race will be the trial purse of $400 for all ages, dash of one mile; then will follow the mile heats for all ages, for a purse of $600, and to finish will be what promises to be the most exciting race of the year, viz., the Jersey Derby Stakes for three-year olds, a mile and a half. There are fifty entries, but how many will start it is difficult to tell, though there will certainly be a large field. Tom Bowling is in fine fettle at the present writing, and Col. McDaniel is perfectly satisfied at the manner in which Springbok is demolishing his corn crop. The betting on this contest began after Springbok's easy victory in the Belmont stakes, and on Saturday night he appeared to be the favorite. These two, however, will not have it all to themselves, for the Belmont stable will be strongly represented by Count D'Orsay, the winner of the Weatherby Stakes, Silk Stocking, and probably the Breadalbane colt. Strachino, will also be on hand, with Stonehenge and Long Branch, if the latter has improved in condition. It will be a great race and worth going many miles to see. There are several entered which are yet to make their début, and among the dark ones may be a real clinker, which may prove, as Dr. Underwood would say, "a cooker." The second day will come on Tuesday, July 8, the trouble commencing with the Hopeful Stakes, for two-year olds, half a mile. This has twenty-four "babies" entered, among them the sons and daughters of Lexington, Leamington, Asteroid, Kentucky, Eclipse, War Dance, and others of valued reputations. Two-year-old races are always unreliable, and the betting men do not like to touch them with heavy amounts. The second race will be a purse of $900, two-mile heats, for all ages, and should be a stirring contest. Then comes the Monmouth Cup for all ages, two miles and a half, which has thirteen entries, one more than last year. The probable starters will be Hubbard, Preakness, Wanderer, Susan Ann, True Blue, and Woodbine. Here will be a race that will cause a vast deal of excitement, for it will not be a hollow affair like the Longfellow and Bassett race of last year. The horses above mentioned are pretty equally matched in speed, and we predict a most brilliant finish. The running of Wanderer in the Westchester Cup will probably make him the favorite, but it must be remembered that the Monmouth Cup course is a quarter of a mile longer, and that he will come in contact with better long distance horses than he defeated at Jerome Park. For the third day, Wednesday, July 9, there are three races on the programme, the first of which is a hurdle race of two miles, over eight hurdles, for a purse of $500. The second race is a dash of a mile and three-quarters, for all ages; purse $400; the winner to be sold for $1,000, with the usual allowances for those entered to be sold for less money. This style of race generally brings out a large field of horses, as it gives stable owners an opportunity to handicap their own horses to a certain extent, and a fine struggle is the general result. The Monmouth Oaks Stakes brings this day's sport to a conclusion. Like the English Oaks, the race is limited to three-year-old fillies. The distance is a mile and a half—the Derby course. There are thirty-seven fillies entered, and there are many known good ones, such as Sallie Watson, Sunrise, Annie Hall, Tabitha, Minnie W., and others; so look out for a brilliant race. It is reported that many of the dark ones will be at the post when the judges summon them for the struggle. For the fourth day, Thursday, July 10, there are also three races on the card, which will be productive of splendid sport. Beginning the day is the July Stakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, with a penalty of five pounds to the winner of the Hopeful Stakes. There are twenty-five youngsters engaged, the get of Australian, Lexington, Leamington, War Dance, Revolver, Asteroid, Planet, Vandal, Kentucky, and other noted stallions. Following will come the Grand Sweepstakes, value $3,000, added to a sweepstakes of $150 each, play or pay, for all ages; four-mile heats. There are ten entries, and the race will attract an immense crowd, especially the old turfmen, who admire that style of races. The last race of the day will be a purse of $400, one mile and a half, for beaten horses, with allowances for every additional start during the meeting. The concluding day of the meeting will come on Saturday, July 12. The Long Branch Steeple-chase, a handicap for all ages, is the first event to attract attention. The entries are to name and close on the 9th of July, the weights to be announced on the 10th. The second race will be the Jersey Jockey Club purse of $1,000; mile heats, best three in five, and the concluding contest will be the Monmouth Sequel stakes for three-year olds; the winner of the Jersey Derby to carry five pounds penalty. The distance is two miles, and will try the mettle of the contestants. This programme has never been equaled for variety. The people knowing what is in store for them at Long Branch will be prepared to make the best of the opportunity to witness a series of magnificent races free of charge. The facilities for reaching the Branch this year have been considerably increased, and three boats will run regularly, and when occasion requires two additional boats will be run.

THE HUDSON RIVER BRIDGE.

THE MONEY RAISED FOR ITS CONSTRUCTION—WHAT THE RAILWAY COMPANIES HAVE TO DO WITH IT.

The directors of the Hudson Suspension Bridge and New-England Railroad Company have held frequent meetings, during the past few weeks, in relation to the offer of a combination of railroad officials, who propose to furnish the necessary amount of money to build the bridge. The matter has been discussed very quietly and privately among the interested parties, and as most of the preliminaries have been arranged, the officers made the facts public on Saturday. The bridge, it will be remembered, was projected about six years ago, and a charter was granted by the Legislature of 1868-9. The Board of Engineers, among whom were Gens. George B. McClellan, Edward W. Serrell, Quincy A. Gillmore, and Horatio Allen, determined upon the site from Anthony's Nose across to Fort Clinton as the most feasible one, and the plan offered by Gen. Serrell was adopted. The location of the bridge will necessitate the building of a branch road from Turner's, on the Erie Railway, running in an easterly direction, and also another branch road from Anthony's Nose to Lake Mahopac or Brewster's, to connect with the New-England and other railroads. Both of these branch roads have been surveyed, but the route has not been definitely settled. By the aid of these branches and the Hudson Suspension Bridge, the Erie Railway, and the combination of railroads known as the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, will be in direct connection, giving an unbroken line between the East, West, North, and South. There will be connections with the Hudson River and New-York Central, the Harlem, New-York and New-England, New-York and New-Haven and Danbury and Norwalk, Housatonic and Northern, New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield, New-Haven and Northampton, Connecticut River, Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg, Providence and Worcester, Boston and Providence, and the railroads of Canada. On the western shore of the Hudson there will be connections with the Jersey City and Albany, the Erie branch lines, and through these lines to all principal roads running to the coal regions of Pennsylvania. Appreciating the value this bridge, if constructed, would confer on the traffic of the two railroads which it would cause to form a continuous connection, the Erie Railway Company and the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company have combined in offering the Hudson Suspension Bridge Company the sum of $8,000,000 as a loan for the construction and operation of the bridge. The offer has been accepted, but the details of the terms of agreement have not yet been completed. The greater part of this sum will probably be obtained from the English capitalists who are supporting the New-York, Boston and Montreal combination. It has not yet been decided how or when the loan is to be repaid, but the repayment will probably be made from the tolls received at the bridge for crossing.

The officers of the company have lately been making estimates of the comparative cost of building the enormous piers of iron or masonry, and are of the opinion that iron will be much cheaper, as the piers of this material can be much more quickly constructed, and can be worked upon at all times of the year. The estimated cost of the bridge is over $3,000,000. The design of the bridge is the combination truss and catenary single span. The main cables will consist of two series, the upper and the lower, the former being hung from the towers on each side, and the latter being anchored in the rocks near the base of the towers. There are to be twenty-four cables fourteen inches in diameter each, and divided into four systems. The body of the bridge will be constructed of a combination of steel and iron wire-work. There will be two decks—one for the accommodation of foot passengers, and the other for railroad trains. The length of clear span of the bridge is to be 1,660 feet, which, with the length of the approaches, will give a total length of 2,450 feet. It will be elevated above high-water level at least 150 feet. It is estimated that there will be required to construct the bridge 10,000 miles of wire, 17,000 tons of iron and steel, and 40,000 yards of masonry.

NEW-YORK'S EXPENDITURES

ESTIMATES FOR 1873.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT—THE AMOUNT TO BE RAISED FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment on Thursday last, to redetermine the estimates of City and County Government expenses for 1873, which had been previously made under the laws of 1871, the following important resolutions, embodying the new estimates in detail, were adopted:

Whereas, Chapter 758, laws of 1873, entitled "An Act in relation to the City of New-York" provides as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Estimate and Apportionment, constituted by section 112 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, is hereby authorized at any time before the 1st day of July next, by the concurrent vote of all the members of said board, to reconsider, revise, and redetermine any estimate made under the provisions of section 8 of chapter 574 of the laws of 1871; and the estimates so reconsidered, revised, and redetermined and approved by the concurrent vote of all the members of said board, shall thereby become appropriated as the amount of money required to defray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the various boards, commissions, and departments, whether executive, judicial, legislative or administrative of the City Government, and also for paying the interest on the City debt, and the principal of such debt falling due, and for providing for charitable or other objects; and said amount shall be established, and be the amount to be raised for such purposes by tax within the City and County of New-York for the year 1873. And the amount thus established shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors by the Controller; and the said Board of Supervisors are hereby empowered and directed to cause the amount so certified to be raised and collected in the year 1873 by tax upon the estates real and personal within the City and County of New-York subject to taxation therefor.

Resolved—That in pursuance of the foregoing provision of the law the Board of Estimate and Apportionment now duly convened this 26th day of June, 1873, all the members being present, does hereby, by the concurrent vote of all the members of said board, reconsider the estimate for the year 1873, heretofore made under the provisions of section 8 of chapter 574 of the laws of 1871, and does hereby, by a concurrent vote of all the members of said board, revise and redetermine and approve the same as so revised and redetermined as follows, to wit:

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Advertising for the Common Council	$8,000 00	
City contingencies	5,000 00	
Contingencies—Legislative Department	1,000 00	
Printing for the Common Council	8,000 00	
Salaries Legislative Department, members of the Common Council—President Board of Aldermen	$5,000 00	
Fourteen Aldermen, at $4,000	56,000 00	
Twenty-one Assistant Aldermen, at $4,000	84,000 00	—145,000 00
Clerks and officers Board of Aldermen for four months	$7,148 29	
For eight months	16,666 66	— 23,814 95
Clerks and officers Board of Assistant Aldermen for four months	$4,782 22	
For eight months	10,000 00	
	$14,782 22	— 183,597 17
Total		$205,597 17

THE MAYORALTY.

Salaries—Mayor's Office—Salary of Mayor for four months, at $7,500	$2,500 00	
Salary of Mayor for eight months, at $12,000	8,000 00	—$10,500 00
Salaries of clerks and subordinates for four months	$6,418 05	
Salaries of clerks and subordinates for eight months	13,333 33	— 19,751 38
Contingencies, Mayor's Office		20,000 00
Salaries and contingencies, Bureau of Permits		10,000 00
Total		$60,251 38

THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

Cleaning markets	$25,000 00	
Contingencies, Controller's Office	15,000 00	
Charges on arrears of taxes	5,000 00	
Charges on arrears of assessments	5,000 00	
Legal expenses, Department of Finance	15,000 00	
Rents	60,000 00	
Real estate, expenses of	50,000 00	
Remission of assessments on church property	12,010 69	
Salaries Department of Finance, including proportion of salaries of Bureau of Collector of Assessments, transferred to Finance Department for eight months	$250,000	
For contingent expenses, to be used only as required	20,000	— 270,000 00
Salaries Chamberlain's Office from May 1, 1873, at $30,000		20,000 00
Total		$477,010 69

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

Contingencies—Law Department		$50,000 00
Contingencies—Corporation Attorney's office		2,000 00
Contingencies—Public Administrator's office		1,000 00
Salaries—Law Department—Office of Counsel to the Corporation—Salary of Counsel to the Corporation	$15,000 00	
Salary of Assistant Counsel to the Corporation (seven months)	7,000 00	
Salary of clerks and assistants (seven months)	11,885 40	— 33,885 40
Bureau of Public Administrator—Salary of Public Administrator	$5,000 00	
Salary of clerks and assistants	3,000 00	— 8,000 00
Bureau of Corporation Attorney—Salary of Corporation Attorney	$7,500 00	
Salary of clerks and assistants	7,500 00	— 15,000 00
Total		$109,885 40

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Health Fund—Salaries, supplies and contingencies, including amount at rate of $7,500 per annum for salary of each of four Commissioners (who are not ex-officio Commissioners,) to April 30, 1873; also amounts at rate of $6,500 per annum for President, and $5,000 for one Commissioner from April 30, as provided by chapter 335, laws of 1873		$177,849 77
Health Fund—For special contingencies for epidemics and nuisances requiring removal by Board of Health		20,000 00
Removing night-soil, offal and dead animals—Amount of contract for removing offal and dead animals	$15,000 00	
For removing night-soil, at $150 per day, to Feb. 6	4,950 00	
For removing night-soil, as per contract with Frank Swift, at $6 34 per week, from March 21	26,019 42	— 45,969 42
		$243,819 19

THE DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Public Charities and Correction—For salaries of Commissioners of said Department at rate of $10,000 per annum for each Commissioner, to April 30, 1873. For salary of President at $6,500 per annum, and two Commissioners at rate of $5,000 per annum each, from May 1, 1873, as provided by chapter 335 laws of 1873, and for employes, clerks and assistants, and for all supplies and lawful expenditures connected with said department for the year 1873	$1,460,000 00

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

Maintenance and government of parks and places, including the sum of $15,000, for preserving collections by Metropolitan Museum of Art	$440,000 00
Observatory, Museum, and Gallery of Art, maintenance and government of	30,000 00
Harlem River bridges—maintenance and government of	15,000 00
Independence Day—Celebration of	10,000 00
Total	$495,000 00

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Salaries and contingencies, Department of Buildings, including $1,000 for salary of attorney from Jan. 1 to April 30, and also salary of said attorney from June 1 to Dec. 31	78,000 00

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Police Fund—For salaries of captains, sergeants, patrolmen, and doormen	2,913,300 00	
Salary of Superintendent	10,000 00	
Salary of three inspectors of police	10,500 00	
Salaries of Commissioners of Police—Four Commissioners to April 30, 1873, at rate of $15,000 per annum each	$20,000 00	
President from May 1, 1873, at rate of $8,000 per annum, $5,333 33; four Commissioners from May 1, 1873, at rate of $6,000 per annum, $16,000—as per provisions of chapter 335, laws 1873	21,333 33	— 41,333 33
Salaries of surgeons, clerks, and employes		100,000 00
Total		$3,075,133 33
Surplus for police		60,000 00
Police station-houses, repairs and completion of		55,000 00
Police station-houses, rents		11,019 00
Cleaning streets, under Police Department		900,000 00
Total		$4,101,152 33

THE DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

Contingencies—Department of Taxes and Assessments, for contingent expenses of said department	$3,000 00
Salaries, Department of Taxes and Assessments—For salaries of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, as provided by law, and salaries of all deputies, clerks, and employes of said department, from June 1, 1873	63,000 00
Salaries, Board of Assessors—For salaries of members of Board of Assessors and clerks and employes in their office	21,561 59
Stationery and blank books—Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments	2,000 00
Total	$89,561 59

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Department Fund—For salaries of Commissioners of the Fire Department to April 30, 1873, at the rate of $10,000 for each Commissioner. For salary of the President, from May 1, 1873, at the rate of $7,500 per annum, and salaries of each of the other Commissioners, from May 1, 1873, at the rate of $5,000 per annum each, as provided by chapter 335, laws of 1873, and for salaries of all clerks, employes and assistants, and for all supplies and lawful expenditures for the year 1873	$1,264,900 00

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Aqueduct, repairs and maintenance	$125,000 00
Boulevards, roads, and avenues, maintenance of	40,000 00
Contingencies, Department of Public Works	5,000 00
Free floating baths	8,000 00
Lamps and gas	700,000 00
Printing for departments, civil and police courts, to May 31	7,000 00
Public buildings, construction and repairs	40,000 00
Public drinking hydrants and urinals	5,000 00
Removing obstructions in streets and avenues	500 00
Repairing and keeping in order wooden and concrete pavements	30,000 00
Repairing and renewal of pipes, stop cocks, &c.	90,000 00
Roads and avenues, sprinkling	20,000 00
Salaries, Department of Public Works	162,000 00
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	80,000 00
Stationery and blank books, departments, civil and police courts, to May 1, 1873	6,000 00
Streets, repaving and repairs of stone pavements	90,000 00
Supplies for, and cleaning public offices	40,000 00
Wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning	1,000 00
Total	$1,449,500 00

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Public Instruction—For salaries of teachers and janitors in ward, evening and colored schools, also in Normal College and schools, and of superintendents, clerks, engineers and architects	$2,519,000 00
For supplies and miscellaneous purposes, including for an evening school of practical chemistry, $8,000; for repairs, alterations, &c., to school buildings, $125,000; for repairs, alterations, &c., to heating apparatus, $50,000, and for repairs, alterations, &c., to furniture, $25,000	781,000 00
Total	$3,300,000 00

THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

College of the City of New-York—For salaries of professors and officers, scientific apparatus, books, and supplies, repairing buildings, support and maintenance and general expenses	$150,000 00

ADVERTISING, PRINTING, STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

Publication of *City Record* and advertising—To provide for publication of *City Record* and for all advertising to be done for the City, and for all notices required by law or ordinance to be published in corporation papers, and for such other publication of advertisements as directed by section 3, chapter 335, and section 3, chapter 758, Laws of 1873	$15,000 00
City Record, salaries—For salaries of supervisor of *City Record* and assistants	3,500 00
Printing, stationery, and blank books—To provide for all printing, (except printing of *City Record*,) stationery and blank books required by the Common Council and Departments, as directed by section 3, chapter 335, laws of 1873, and amendments thereto	25,000 00
Total	$43,500 00

THE CITY COURTS AND COURT EXPENSES.

Salaries City Courts—For salaries of nine police justices for six months to July 1, 1873, at $5,000 per annum	$22,500 00	
For salaries of ten police justices from July 1, 1873, at $8,000 per annum	40,000 00	
For salaries of clerks, stenographers, interpreters, and attendants	50,000 00	— 112,500 00
For salaries of nine district court judges to June 12, 1873, inclusive, at $5,000 per annum	20,250 00	
For salaries of nine district court judges from June 13, 1873, at $8,000 per annum	39,600 00	
For salaries of clerk, stenographer, interpreters, and attendants	75,000 00	— 134,850 00
Total		$247,350 00

Salaries, Judiciary—For salaries of clerk and officers and attendants of Courts of Record and other courts in City and County of New-York, as provided by chapter 438, laws of 1872:

Court of General Sessions—Clerk	$4,000 00	
Deputy clerk	3,000 00	
Officers	33,600 00	
Officers discharged	600 00	— $41,200 00
The Marine Court—To provide amount expended to May 1	11,966 58	
For salary of clerk, deputy clerk, and twelve assistant clerks, from May 9, 1873	39,400 00	— 51,366 58
The Court of Common Pleas—Twenty officers at $1,200	24,000 00	
The Superior Court—Twenty officers at $1,200	24,000 00	
The Supreme Court—Twenty-four officers at $1,200	28,800 00	— 169,366 58
Total		$416,716 58

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bureau of Municipal Correction, expenses of—For amount authorized by chapter 631, laws of 1873		$25,000 00
Board of Revision and Correction of Assessments.—For salaries of members of said board to April 30, 1873		1,000 00
Contract Commission, expenses of—For compensation of three commissioners and clerk, appointed under chapter 680, laws of 1872, provided by chapter 441, laws of 1873		6,000 00
Extra contingencies, including all expenditures authorized by law for support of the City Government, the amount of which cannot at this date be accurately stated		200,000 00
Expenses of examining real estate, 1871—Compensation allowed by Controller to A. J. Bleecker and A. H. Muller, $3,000 each	$6,000	
Clerk hire, appraisers, stationery, carriage hire, &c.	6,500	—12,500 00
Judgments		200,000 00
Salaries, Commissioners of Accounts—For salaries of two commissioners, as provided by chapter 335, laws of 1873, at $3,000 per annum each from July 1, 1873		3,000 00

INTEREST ON AND INSTALLMENT OF PRINCIPAL OF THE CITY DEBT.

Interest on the City debt	$4,500,000 00	
Floating debt fund stock of 1878, annual installment	130,763 33	
Stocks for dock and slips, redemption of	50,000 00	
Volunteer Soldier Family Aid Bonds No. 9, redemption of	500,000 00	—$5,180,763 33
Total		$19,565,137 66
Deduct amount of estimated revenues of the general fund, not otherwise specifically appropriated by law, including surplus revenues of the sinking fund for payment of interest on the City debt, and the balances of sundry appropriations for years prior to 1873, transferred by the Controller to the said general fund with the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment		2,833,200 00
Total amount to be raised by tax for City purposes in 1873		$16,731,937 66

And the said estimate so revised and redetermined, as above stated and set forth, is hereby, by the concurrent vote of all the members of said board, approved as the amount of money required to defray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the various boards, commissions, and departments, whether executive, judicial, legislative, or administrative, of the City Government, and also for paying the interest on the City debt and the principal of such debt falling due, and for providing for charitable or other objects; and the amount of said estimate so revised, redetermined, and approved, to wit, the sum of $16,731,937 66 is established, and the amount to be raised for such purposes by tax within the City and County of New-York for the year 1873.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Prest. of the Board of Aldermen.
JOHN WHEELER, Prest. of the Dept. of Taxes and Assessments.
Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

Whereas, Chapter 779, laws of 1873, entitled "An act in relation to raising money by taxation in the County of New-York, for County purposes," provides as follows:

SECTION 1. The Mayor, the Controller, the President of the Board of Aldermen, and the President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments of the City of New-York shall constitute a Board of Estimate and Apportionment, and it shall be their duty annually, by the concurring vote of all the members of said board, to estimate and certify in the manner provided in section 2, of chapter 573 of the laws of 1871, such amount as shall be necessary to be raised by taxation in the City and County of New-York for County purposes, and the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York are hereby empowered and directed to cause the amount so certified to be raised and collected annually by tax upon the estates, real and personal, within the City and County of New-York subject to taxation.

SEC. 2. The said Board of Estimate and Apportionment may from time to time, and at any time prior to the 1st day of July, 1873, by the concurrent vote of all the members thereof, reconsider, revise, and redetermine the estimate heretofore made for the year 1873 under the provisions of Section 2 of chapter 573 of the laws of 1871, and the estimates so reconsidered, revised, and redetermined, and approved by the concurrent vote of all the said members shall thereby be appropriated as the amount of money required to defray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the county government and all legal charges against the county under special laws, and also for paying the interest on the county debt, and the principal of such debt falling due, and the yearly proportion of the State tax payable by the County of New-York, and thereupon to fix and determine the amount of such estimates and various expenses, which amount, when so established, shall be certified to the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York by the Controller, and said Board of Supervisors are hereby empowered and directed to cause the amount so certified to be levied and collected in the year 1873 by tax upon the estates, real and personal, within the City and County of New-York subject to taxation. Therefore,

Resolved, That in pursuance of the second section of the law above mentioned, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment now duly convened this 26th day of June, 1873, all the members being present, does hereby, by the concurrent vote of all the members of said board, reconsider the estimate for the year 1873 heretofore made under the provisions of section 2 of chapter 573 of the Laws of 1871, and does hereby, by a concurrent vote of all the members of said board, revise and redetermine and approve the same as so revised and redetermined, as follows, to wit:

STATE TAXES.

For common schools, (chap. 736 Laws 1872,) 1¼ mills	$1,301,567 04
For general purposes, (chap. 736 Laws 1872,) 1¼ mills	1,301,567 04
For bounty debt, (chap. 736 Laws 1872,) 2 mills	2,082,507 27
For new Capitol, (chapter 736 Laws 1872,) ½ mill	520,626 82
For Canal floating debt, chap. 736 Laws 1872,) 9-80 mill	117,141 04
For new work on canals and extra repairs, (chapter 850 Laws 1872,) 7-10 mill	728,877 53
For academies and Union schools, (chap. 736 Laws 1872,) 1-16 mill	65,078 35
Total	$6,117,365 09

INTEREST ON AND INSTALLMENTS OF PRINCIPAL OF THE COUNTY DEBT.

For interest on the county debt		$2,000,000 00
Soldiers' substitute bounty redemption bonds—redemption of	$500,000	— 2,500,000 00

ASYLUMS, REFORMATORIES, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Asylum for Idiots (chap. 739, Laws of 1867)	$300 00
Children's Aid Society (chap. 70, Laws of 1865,) $10,000; (chap. 163, Laws of 1867,) $30,000; (chap. 180, Laws of 1871,) $30,000	70,000 00
Institution for Deaf and Dumb (chap. 725, Laws 1867)	14,750 00
Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes (chap. 725, Laws 1867)	6,900 00
Institution for the Blind (chap. 166, Laws 1870)	......
Magdalen Female Benevolent Society (chap. 409, Laws 1867)	......
New-York Juvenile Asylum (chap. 245, Laws 1866)	75,000 00
New-York Infant Asylum (chap. 263, Laws 1872.)	4,000 00
New-York State Lunatic Asylum (chap. 132, Laws 1842)	2,500 00
New-York Catholic Protectory (chap. 647, Laws 1866; chap. 428, Laws 1867)	180,000 00
Nursery and Child's Hospital (chap. 650, Laws 1866; chap. 366, Laws 1869)	60,000 00
Protestant Episcopal House of Mercy (chap. 409, Laws 1867)	2,500 00
Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd (chap. 409, Laws 1867)	50,000 00
State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals (chap. 895, Laws 1869)	1,100 00
Shepherd's Fold (chap. 269, Laws 1871)	5,000 00
Union Home and School for the Education of Children of Volunteer Soldiers (chap. 369, Laws 1870; chap. 583, Laws 1871; chap. 143, Laws 1873)	22,500 00
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless (chap. 574, Laws 1872)	25,000 00
New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled (chap. 835, Laws 1872)	10,000 00
Foundling Asylum under charge of the Sisters of Charity (chap. 635, Laws 1872)	110,000 00
Total	$639,550 00
Armories and drill-rooms, including rent, fitting up, maintenance of troops, refreshment for troops on City duty, and other contingencies	100,000 00
Cleaning of, and supplies for, County offices	50,000 00
Contingencies, Tax Commissioner's office	128 00
Coroners' fees	60,000 00
Disbursements and fees County offices and witnesses	20,000 00
Election expenses	140,000 00
Extra contingencies, including all expenditures authorized by law for support of the County Government, the amount of which at this date cannot be accurately stated	50,000 00
Heating County offices	15,000 00
Jury fees	40,000 00
Printing—Legislative Department	8,000 00
Printing—Executive Department and judiciary	8,000 00
Repairs county buildings and offices	10,000 00
Rents	7,500 00
Stationery, law, and blank books	15,000 00
Support of prisoners, county jail	20,000 00

SALARIES, EXECUTIVE.

Tax Commissioners to June 1	$59,600 41	
Mayor to May 1	1,666 66	
Controller to May 1	1,666 66	
Legal Advisers to May 1	666 66	
Personal taxes, Bureau of	13,333 33	
County Bureau	10,000 00	— 86,933 72

SALARIES JUDICIARY.

For Supreme Court—Five justices from Jan. 1 to April 30, at $11,500 per annum, and from May 1, to June 12, at $4,000 per annum, and from June 13, to Dec. 31, at $11,500 per annum, being $10,625 for each justice	$53,125 00	
Criers, clerks, stenographers, and librarian	32,000 00	
Compensation of justices from other districts	2,000 00	— 87,125 00
For the Superior Court—Six justices, from Jan. 1 to April 30 at $15,000 per annum, and from May 1 to June 12 at $10,000 per annum, and from June 13 to Dec. 31 at $15,000 per annum, being $14,416 62 for each justice	$86,500 00	
Criers, clerks, stenographers, and librarian	53,000 00	— 139,500 00
For the Court of Common Pleas—Six justices, from Jan. 1 to April 30 at $15,000 per annum, and from May 1 to June 12 at $10,000 per annum, and from June 13 to Dec. 31 at $15,000 per annum, being $14,416 67 for each justice	$86,500 00	
Criers, clerks, stenographers and librarian	52,900 00	— 139,400 00
For the Marine Court—Six justices from Jan. 1 to April 30, at $10,000 per annum, and from May 1 to June 12, at $6,000 per annum, and from June 13 to Dec. 31, at $10,000 per annum, being $9,533 33 for each justice	$57,200 00	
Stenographers and interpreters	9,000 00	— 66,200 00
For the Court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer—Clerk of Oyer and Terminer	$2,000 00	
Deputy Clerk of Oyer and Terminer	2,000 00	
Interpreter, Criminal Courts	2,000 00	
Stenographer General Sessions	2,000 00	— 8,000 00
Court of Special Sessions—Clerk, deputy clerk, stenographer, interpreter, subpœna servers, and messenger		23,000 00
The County Clerk's Office—County clerk, deputies, assistants, and messengers		40,725 00
The Surrogate's Office—Surrogate from Jan. 1 to April 30, $15,000 per annum, and from May 1 to June 12, at $10,000; and from June 1 to Dec. 31, at $15,000 per annum	$14,416 66	
Clerks, assistants, stenographer, and Assistant	50,000 00	— 64,416 66
The District Attorney's Office—District attorney	$15,000 00	
Assistant district attorneys, clerks and messengers	47,300 00	— 62,300 00
The Recorder's Office—Recorder, from Jan. 1 to April 30, at $15,000 per annum, and from May 1 to June 12, at $10,000 per annum, and from June 13 to Dec. 31, at $15,000 per annum	$14,416 66	
Clerk	4,000 00	
For messenger service	520 00	
For cleaning	300 00	— 19,236 66
The City Judge's Office—City judge, from Jan. 1 to April 30, at $15,000 per annum, and from May 1 to June 12, at $10,000 per annum, and from June 13 to Dec. 31, at $15,000 per annum	$14,416 66	
Clerk and messenger	2,200 00	— 16,616 66
For Commissioner of Jurors—For Commissioner		7,500 00
Clerk of the Board of Police Justices		500 00
Translator of Court of Records		2,500 00
		$677,019 98

SALARIES, LEGISLATIVE.

Board of Supervisors to April 30	$10,666 66	
Clerk	1,666 66	— 12,333 32
Total		$10,566,830 11
Deduct the estimated amount of County revenue not otherwise appropriated by law		200,000 00
Total		$10,366,830 11

And the said estimate so revised and redetermined, as above stated and set forth, is hereby, by the concurrent vote of all the members of said board, approved "as the amount of money required to defray all the various expenses necessary for conducting the County Government and all the legal charges against the County under special laws, and also for paying the interest on the County debt, and the principal of such debt falling due, and the yearly proportion of the State tax payable by the County of New-York." And the said Board of Estimate and Apportionment, by the concurrent vote of all the members thereof, does hereby "fix and determine the amount of such estimate and various expenses" at $10,366,830 11, which amount is hereby, by the concurrent vote of all the members thereof, established by said board as the sum to be levied and collected in the year 1873 for such purposes by tax upon the estates, real and personal, within the City and County of New-York subject to taxation.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Prest of Board of Aldermen.
JOHN WHEELER, Pres't of Dept. of Taxes and Assessments.
Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

SUNDAY'S NEWS.

The following is a brief summary of the news which appeared in yesterday's TIMES:

FOREIGN.

It is believed the Government of Spain will suspend Gen. Nouvilas as Commander in Chief of the Army of the North.

A dispatch from Vienna says complete anarchy prevails in the Turkish Province of Bosnia, caused by the persecution of Christians by Mohamedans. In one district of the province, within a few weeks, nearly 300 Christians have been murdered, and no effort has been made to punish the murderers.

The inhabitants of Berlin are greatly alarmed at the appearance of cholera in that city.

An election to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons, in Berwickshire, Scotland, resulted in the election of Mr. Miller, the Liberal candidate.

The Republicans, under Castanon, were recently defeated by the Carlists in an engagement at Navarre.

HOME.

James H. Allen, messenger of the Revere Bank, Boston, arrested for embezzlement, was on Saturday discharged from custody, the bank officers declining to prosecute.

The small-pox is raging in San Francisco.

David Stebb, an agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, was seriously injured by an explosion of fire-works, in Columbus, Ohio, Saturday.

The cholera in Nashville is on the decline. Eight deaths were reported Saturday, and there were fourteen deaths from cholera in Cincinnati the same day.

A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., says Hon. Joseph Brooks, in a public speech, said he had no doubt that the courts would decide that he was legally elected Governor, and if so he should take possession of the office by force if necessary.

Albert W. Cooke, a confidence man, has been successfully operating in Detroit, Mich.

Stanley Short, of Frankford, Del., was killed by lightning on Saturday.

W. H. Thompson, a police justice, shot and killed Peter Reyboldt, at Greenville, Saturday.

Rev. Peter Geyer, a young Catholic priest, and his brother were recently drowned at Ripley, Ohio.

Hon. Abraham O. Zabriskie, ex-Chancellor of New-Jersey, died recently in California.

LOCAL.

A motion for a new trial in the case of Wm. J. Sharkey, convicted of the murder of Robert S. Dunn, was argued in the Court of General Sessions before Recorder Hackett, on Saturday. The Recorder reserved his decision.

One Southerton, Jr., who recently enlisted in the army before he was of age, was on Saturday arrested in this City for perjury.

The Superior Court in General Term has sustained the judgment of the Court below, whereby the widow of Mr. Putnam recovered $5,000 against the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railway Company for the loss of her husband.

A dividend of fifteen per cent. was on Saturday paid the depositors of the Guardian Savings Bank by the receiver, Jeremiah Quinlan, which makes an aggregate of seventy-five per cent. paid on the whole sum deposited.

The Atlantic Base-ball Club played the Resolutes, on the Union Grounds, Saturday afternoon, winning the game by a score of 19 to 6.

James Keeley, in the Court of General Sessions, Saturday, pleaded guilty of assault and robbery, and was sentenced to State Prison for fifteen years.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-four arrests were made by the police last week.

FISH IN THE LONG ISLAND WATERS.

The State Fisheries Commissioners have frequently expressed the fear that the unlimited taking of fish of all kinds, at all seasons, in the waters on and adjacent to Long Island would result in a ruinous scarcity, and have suggested the passage of laws fixing periods in which the fisheries could be pursued, and the methods by which they could be caught. The experience of the present season, however, proves that the apprehensions of the Commissioners are groundless, for notwithstanding the great quantities of all kinds of fish taken in past years, they were never known to be so plentiful as now, nor of so fine a quality and size. As an instance of the general good luck that attends the fishermen, it may be stated that one day last week Capt. Clinton Clark, of East Marion, while in pursuit of menhaden, discovered a big school of drum-fish covering about an acre of surface, and by putting out a little more than half of his seine he made a haul equal in measurement to 80,000 menhaden, the average weight of the fish being sixty pounds. In the haul were also found seventy-six striped bass, averaging forty pounds each, total 3,040 pounds; the largest weighing seventy pounds. The value of the catch may be estimated when it is stated that drum-fish yield a very rich lubricating oil, in the proportion of three gallons to the weight of 1,000 menhaden, and bass sell readily in the New-York market at a good price. Another instance is that of Capt. Elijah Talman, of Greenport, who, while making a haul for drum-fish, caught sixteen bass weighing 800 pounds, or an average of fifty pounds each. The menhaden fishery, however, appears to be a decided failure, not because the fish are scarce, but because they do not run in shoals as in former years, and because they are less productive in oil. In the Great South Bay, in Gardiner's and Peconic Bays, in the Sound, or out at sea, the fish have at no time been found in masses large enough to insure good luck. This is proving a great misfortune to a large number of people who follow the menhaden fishery for a living.

TROTTING ON LONG ISLAND.

A series of trots and running races will take place at the South-side Driving Park, Babylon, on the 4th and 5th of July. Mr. C. S. Green, the proprietor, has issued the following programme: July 4.—First purse of $100, for horses that have never beaten 2:50; second purse, $250, for horses that have never beaten 2:35; $175 to first, $50 to second, and $25 to third; running race for purse of $50. July 5.—First purse, $150, for horses owned in Suffolk County on April 1, 1873, with no record of better time than 2:40; $100 to first, $35 to second, and $15 to third; second purse, $500, for horses that have never beaten 2:28; $350 to first, $100 to second, and $50 to third; running race for a purse of $50. Racing to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.; good day, good track. Entries to be made at the Watson House. Trots to be mile heats, best three in five; races to be mile heats, best two in three. This will be the most important turf meeting ever held on the South side.

A number of purses will be trotted for on the Smithtown Driving Park, on the 4th of July, the entries for which have already been made. A special train will run to the track from Hunter's Point, and return at the close of the sport.

ORDINATION SERVICES.

The services of ordination of deacons and priests took place at the Church of the Transfiguration yesterday morning, at 10:30. The church was completely filled, many failing to get seats. The Bishop of St. Louis was the preacher.

The following persons were ordained deacons: R. B. Backus, C. F. Canedy, G. A. Chambey, J. H. Fitzgerald, J. H. Johnson, Alfred B. Leeson, H. Mottet, E. G. Nock, F. H. Stricker, H. M. Turbot, A. Leonard, and E. Talbert. Rev. Wm. Pencher and Rev. E. P. Bartow were ordained priests.

The Blessed Sacrament of the Altar was consecrated by the Bishop of New-York, who, after the ablutions were performed, also gave the Episcopal Benediction to the ordained. The following priests assisted in the ceremonial: Very Rev. Dr. Seymour, Dean of the Seminary; Rev. Dr. Stewart, from Philadelphia; Rev. Dr. Houghton, of the Transfiguration; Rev. C. B. Perry, from Baltimore; Rev. Geo. C. Houghton, of St. Chrysostom's Chapel; Rev. R. E. Terry, from Brooklyn; Rev. H. C. Houghton, New-York; Rev. Dr. Buel and Rev. C. B. Smith.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Daniels, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Calendar called at 12 M.—35, Johnson vs. Green; 42, Roe et al. vs. Green; 45, Tenth National Bank vs. Green; 46, Tenth National Bank vs. The Board of Apportionment; 49, Brannan vs. Green; 86, Continental Insurance Company vs. Woodworth; 128, Stevens vs. Foley; 135, In the matter, &c., of Soper et al.; 158, Beaumont vs. Beaumont; 210, Holyoke vs. Adams et al.; 211, Belden vs. Halstead; 249, State of Tennessee vs. Fairbanks; 266, In the matter of Taylor vs. Green; 267, White vs. Monahan; 279, McNamara vs. The Board of Estimate; 281, Frank vs. Liebman; 282, Stears vs. Andrew; 285, Kelso vs. Long; 287, In the matter of Black, &c.; 288, In the matter, &c., of Kinney; 289, McChay vs. Burleigh; 290, Ralholm et al. vs. The People, &c.; 293, Livingston et al. vs. White; 294, Dougherty vs. Green; 295, Essence vs. Appel; 296, Paton et al. vs. Carr; 299, Hegeman vs. Crosney; 300, Eliot vs. Elton; 301, Murray vs. Pett; 302, Stigeler vs. Hoffman et al.; 303, Richards vs. Leonard; 304, Bell vs. Bell; 307, Seaford vs. Barnes; 308, Rayner vs. Selmes.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2167, McCoy vs. Murray; 1902, Brannigan vs. Crothiers; 2508, Heymond vs. Oakes; 2304, Dekup vs. Chase; 1872, Broehm vs. Bason; 907, Garland vs. Berdan; 2482, Palmer vs. Latham; 2307, Frost vs. Pinkerton; 2707, Graham vs. Crawford; 2435, Callen vs. Marsh; 2352, Kent vs. Kennedy.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 28.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'68.	120⅛	100 Erie Railway......	63
100 Consol. Coal.......	53	200 Harlem...........	124¼
100 Mar., L. & M.b60.	10	400 Lake Shore....s3.	93¼
100 do........	10	150 do..........	93½
500 West. Union..b3.	84⅞	600 Rock Island..b3.	109
100 do......s3.	84⅞	400 Union Pac......b3.	25⅜
800 do..........	84⅞	1200 do..........	25¼
11 N. J. Land & I...	60	100 do.......b3.	25¼
1400 Pac. Mail....s3.	37⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo.....	36⅞
100 do.........	37⅜	100 do..........	37¼
1800 do.....s3.	37⅛	200 North-western....	71⅝
100 do......b3.	37⅜	100 N. W. Pref.....b3.	84
800 do.........	37½	300 St. Paul.......b3.	50⅞
200 do......s3.	37⅜	500 B., H. & Erie.....	2½
200 do.........	37⅜	300 Ohio & Miss......	38⅝
900 do......s3.	37¼	100 C., C. & I. C......	28
800 do......s3.	37⅛	200 Pac. R. of Mo.....	42
400 do.........	37⅛		

MONDAY, June 30—A. M.

We have compiled, according to our usual practice for January and July, the following table of July Dividends. It is, of course, far from complete, but embraces all the Public Funds of the United States on which July Interest is paid and all the State Debts, not in default. Ten of the Southern States are in default, except upon a few special ante-war loans, while nine of the other States are practically free of debt. Of the remaining eighteen States, the outstanding debts, after deducting the several Sinking Funds—which we have done in our present table, with the aid of Mr. Poor's valuable Manual—amount in the aggregate to only $128,485,300, on which July and January Interest is paid to the public. The Interest on various City Debts, included in our table, does not embrace the Interest paid later in the year by the City and County of New-York. Nor does our list of the great Railroad Dividends embrace the important corporations of the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central and the Massachusetts Roads that pay later in the season. Our Savings' Dividends embrace only the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the Bank Dividends the City of New-York only.

JULY, 1873, HALF-YEARLY DIVIDENDS.

	Capital.	Rate.	Interest.
U. S. 6 ℔ cents, '81..	$283,681,350	3	$8,510,440
U. S. 6 ℔ cent. 5-20s.	561,238,050	3	16,836,841
U. S. 5 ℔ cents, '74..	20,000,000	2½	500,000
Loans to Pacific Rds.	64,623,512	3	1,938,705
N. Y. State Debt.....	2,328,000	In full.	2,328,000
N. Y. Bounty Loan..	16,887,200	3½	591,052
N. Y. Canal Debt, &c.	12,546,600	*1¼@1½	172,856
Penn. Debt, Aug. 1..	18,118,600	2½@3	543,558
Massachusetts Debt.	17,968,000	2½@3	494,120
Connecticut Debt....	5,769,300	3	173,079
Maine Debt..........	6,616,000	3	198,480
New-Hampshire Debt	2,400,000	3	72,000
Michigan Debt.......	1,801,000	3	54,030
Illinois Debt.........	2,133,600	3	64,000
Ohio Debt............	8,647,000	3	259,410
Texas Debt...........	1,057,000	3½@5	42,280
Maryland Debt......	5,883,000	*1¼@1½	80,890
Missouri Debt.......	17,669,000	3	530,000
Vermont Debt........	822,000	3	24,660
Kansas Debt.........	1,236,000	3½	43,260
California Debt......	4,390,000	3½	153,650
New-Jersey Debt....	1,646,000	3	49,380
Delaware Debt.......	525,000	3	15,750
Rhode Island Debt...	2,770,000	3	83,100
Brooklyn City........	35,271,000	3@3½	1,175,790
Baltimore............	9,965,400	*1½	124,567
Baltimore............	2,992,000	3	89,760
Boston................	28,977,000	2½@3	750,000
Jersey City...........	6,962,000	3@3½	240,000
Chicago...............	19,903,000	3@3½	490,000
Philadelphia.........	47,075,000	3	1,412,250
Providence...........	3,400,000	2½@3	95,000
N. Y. City Savings...	169,414,000	3	5,082,420
B'klyn City Savings..	46,425,000	3	1,392,750
Bank of Commerce....	10,000,000	4	400,000
Fourth National......	5,000,000	5	250,000
Metropolitan..........	4,000,000	5	200,000
America...............	3,000,000	5	150,000
Merchants'...........	3,000,000	4	120,000
New York.............	3,000,000	5	150,000
Mechanics'...........	2,000,000	5	100,000
North America.......	1,000,000	4	40,000
Tradesmen's..........	1,000,000	6	60,000
Park..................	2,000,000	6	120,000
Phenix................	1,800,000	3½	63,000
Third National.......	1,000,000	4	40,000
Importers'...........	1,500,000	7	105,000
Leather...............	600,000	6	36,000
Central...............	3,000,000	4	120,000
Marine...............	400,000	6	24,000
Merchants' Exchange	1,235,000	3	37,050
East River...........	350,000	4	14,000
Commonwealth.......	750,000	3½	26,250
Citizens'..............	400,000	5	20,000
Ninth National......	1,000,000	4	40,000
Broadway............	1,000,000	12	120,000
Butchers' and Drov's	800,000	5	40,000
Chatham.............	450,000	6	27,000
Fifth National.......	150,000	*3½	5,250
First National.......	500,000	*5	25,000
People's..............	412,500	5	20,625
Grocers'..............	300,000	5	15,000
North River..........	400,000	3½	14,000
Oriental..............	300,000	6	18,000
Eleventh Ward.......	200,000	3½	7,000
West-side.............	200,000	4	8,000
Builders'..............	100,000	5	5,000
N. Y. Exchange......	500,000	3½	17,500
Irving.................	500,000	4	20,000
Hanover..............	1,000,000	4	40,000
Market...............	1,000,000	5	50,000
Shoe and Leather....	1,000,000	6	60,000
Second National.....	300,000	5	15,000
Guaranty & Indem'y.	2,000,000	5	100,000
Farmers' Trust......	2,000,000	*3	60,000
Union Trust..........	1,000,000	5	50,000
National Trust.......	500,000	5	25,000
Panama Company....	7,000,000	*3	210,000
Erie Preferred Stock.	8,550,000	3½	299,250
North-west Pref.....	20,415,000	3½	714,525
Lake Shore, Aug. 1..	50,000,000	4	2,000,000
Ill. Central, Aug. 1..	25,280,510	5	1,264,025
Lake Shore Bonds....	25,000,000	3½	875,000
Reading Stock........	32,000,000	5	1,600,000
Reading Bonds.......	25,000,000	3	750,000
Fort Wayne...........	19,714,285	*1¾	714,525
Cleve. and Pittsburg.	11,150,000	*1¾	199,512
United Jersey Roads.	18,990,600	*2½	474,765
Cen.Pac. & branches.	38,120,000	3	1,143,600
Union Pacific.........	27,237,000	3	817,110
North Pacific.........	21,000,000	3.82½	803,250
Atlantic and Pacific.	10,000,000	3	300,000
Rock Island Bonds..	9,000,000	3½	315,000
N. Y., N. H. and H..	12,500,000	5	625,000
Mid., N. Y. and N. J.	8,240,000	3½	288,400
Harlem Stock.........	12,000,000	4	480,000
Delaware and Lack..	19,104,100	5	955,205
Del. & L. leased lines.	24,231,000	3@4	823,729
New-Jersey Central..	16,182,150	4	728,600
At. & Gt. West. Mort.	9,000,000	3½	315,000
Del. & Hud. Bonds...	8,500,000	3½	297,500
Del. & H. leased lines.	10,280,000	3½@4	389,800
Lake Superior........	4,500,000	3½	157,500
Wins.,L.& Co. R.R.B.	37,472,000	3½	1,311,520
M.K.Jesup&Co.RRB.	5,400,000	3½	189,000
Drex., M. & Co. RRB.	6,000,000	3½	210,000
Balt. & Ohio Bonds..	8,300,000	3	249,000
Total thus far......			$66,970,169

* Quarterly.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house, for the week ending Saturday last, June 28, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balance in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans....................	$2,602,800
Increase in Specie....................	263,200
Increase in other Legal Tenders..........	2,414,800
Increase in Deposits..................	3,648,300
Decrease in Circulation................	40 600

	June 29,'73.	June21,'73.	June28,'73.
National Capital....	$71,783,500	$70,985,000	$70,985,000
Local Capital........	15,370,500	17,157,500	17,157,500
Total..............	$87,154,000	$88,142,500	$88,142,500
Loans...............	289,002,800	278,903,800	281,506,600
Gold & Gold Notes.	22,195,520	27,398,300	27,661,500
OtherLegal Tend'rs.	54,951,400	46,704,200	49,119,000
Deposits............	232,387,900	220,392,500	224,040,800
Circulation........	27,416,100	27,352,000	27,311,400
In Sub-Treasury....	63,636,901	67,410,200	67,481,100

We subjoin the relative strength of the Bank Statement in respect to Lawful Money to Deposits and Circulation:

	June 21, '73.	June 28, 73.	June 29, 72.
Deposits.......	$220,392,500	$224,040,800	$232,387,900
Circulation....	27,352,000	27,311,400	24,416,100
Total.........	$247,744,500	$251,352,200	$259,804,000
Required 25 ℔ cent.	$61,936,125	$62,838,050	$64,951,000
Actual basis.....	74,102,500	76,780,500	77,146,900
Excess....	$12,166,375	$13,942,450	$12,195,900
Rate of money.	5@6 ℔ ct.	4@6 ℔ ct.	4@5 ℔ ct.

The present Bank return is nearly two millions stronger than the previous week. There is a liberal gain in Greenbacks, while the Gold average is, no doubt, a rising one. The Treasury sold $1,500,000 Gold, and up to Saturday had paid out $988,000 Gold Interest. On the other hand, $1,793,500 was paid in for Customs, and $1,250,000 Gold Coin shipped to Europe. On Saturday the prepayments of July Interest amounted to $2,779,000, the larger portion going immediately into Bank.

Two small shipments of American Gold Coin were made on Thursday and Saturday, upon which efforts were made in the Gold Room to advance the speculation in Gold; but the ultimate quotation was only ⅛ ℔ cent. higher than Saturday week, and ½ ℔ cent. below the Treasury sale of Gold on Thursday. The Exchange on London left off ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. below the points at which it would pay the Banker to ship Gold Coin—60 days', 109¼; short sight, 110@110⅛ ℔ cent. Money is cheap on demand loan, 4@6 ℔ cent., and on prime paper, 6@7 ℔ cent.

The Import Entries in New-York, embracing Foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the past week, were $8,447,831, against $5,792,383 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,728,915, against $4,817,307 same time in 1872. The export of Gold and Silver, $2,043,804, against $3,200,821 same time in 1872. The Customs, in Gold, paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury, for the week, were $1,793,500.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, since July 1, 1872, are as follows, the figures being official to June 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July............	$36,024,381	March.........	$42,625,033
August.........	42,892,129	April..........	36,597,173
September.....	34,290,330	May...........	34,419,370
October........	30,683,752	June 7.........	6,382,231
November......	23,650,040	June 14........	6,218,013
December......	26,925,208	June 21........	5,790,952
January........	37,689,752	June 28........	8,447,831
February.......	38,726,564		
Total since July 1, 1872			$411,407,239
Same time previous year			411,267,749
Increase since July 1			$139,490

The Currency value of exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York, since July 1, is as follows:

July............	$20,660,088	March.........	$21,982,209
August.........	19,464,143	April..........	25,610,719
September.....	19,684,798	May...........	26,253,026
October........	23,124,740	June 4.........	5,396,442
November......	23,625,216	June 11........	5,614,992
December......	21,411,220	June 18........	6,571,935
January........	20,050,550	June 25........	5,728,910
February.......	21,130,002		
Total since July 1			$268,757,553
Same time previous year			224,081,675
Increase since July 1			$44,675,878
Gold, June 28, 1873			115⅜ ℔ cent.
Gold, June 29, 1872			113¾ ℔ cent.

The exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion since July 1 are as follows:

July............	$17,248,638	March.........	3,850,432
August.........	2,586,148	April..........	3,850,810
September.....	1,488,635	May...........	2,943,583
October........	4,729,143	June 7.........	2,158,443
November......	4,863,925	June 14........	1,385,858
December......	3,983,570	June 21........	1,067,890
January........	7,127,989	June 28........	2,043,804
February.......	3,670,444		
Total since July 1, 1872			$62,663,426
Same time last year			59,440,369
Increase since July 1			$3,223,057

While trade is very dull and quiet in the Dry Goods line, and in many articles of General Merchandise, and likely to remain so until after the Fourth of July Holidays, the Produce movements are extremely active. The Railroads and Canals are fully employed from West to East, and the export demand employs all the tonnage, both steam and sail, available for Europe, at good round freights. The Cotton receipts are 17,686 bales for the week, against 6,226 bales for the last week in June, 1872. The whole receipts at the ports are 3,485,000 bales, against 2,693,000 bales to date last year. The Exports are 2,520,000 bales, against 1,898,000 bales to date in 1872. The crop, with all the corrections on account of inland receipts and Southern consumption, to come in at the close of the crop year, Aug. 31, will be close upon 4,000,000 bales, and the exports about 2,750,000 bales.

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest payments in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, from July 1, 1872:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
July........	$7,683,318	July...........	$16,921,436
August......	19,960,758	August.........	3,075,098
September..	13,894,688	September.....	3,725,229
October.....	11,314,166	October........	5,518,389
November...	7,747,601	November......	6,957,456
December...	6,954,775	December......	2,430,315
January.....	11,037,490	January........	16,019,011
February....	13,112,139	February.......	4,760,206
March.......	12,327,366	March..........	1,918,101
April........	10,063,200	April...........	4,272,796
May.........	9,321,801	May............	6,798,793
June 7......	2,151,306	June 7.........	356,472
June 14.....	1,864,254	June 14........	271,089
June 21.....	1,742,600	June 21........	177,208
June 28.....	1,793,500	June 28........	*3,767,225
Total, 1872-3.	$130,946,974	Total, 1872-3..	$75,876,904
Total, 1871-2.	153,635,383	Total, 1871-2..	*82,723,752

* Including prepayments for July.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		June 22, '72.
American Gold....	115¼@115@115⅞@115⅜	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov...	117⅜@118¼	115½
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. & July.	120¾@121¼@121	118⅝
U. S. New 5 ℔ cents........	114⅜@114⅝	113¾
Central Pacific 6 ℔ cents........	102⅞@103½	105¼
Union Pacific 6 ℔ cents...	86½@85¾@86½	94¼
New-York Central...........	101½@101½	97½
Rock Island...........	109⅛@108½@109	111⅛
Ohio and Mississippi..........	38¼@38⅜	46⅜
St. Paul Common........	51½@50½@50⅞	53½
St. Paul Preferred...........	71½@71¾	77¾
Toledo and Wabash...........	68⅜@67⅞	76
Union Pacific...............	24¾@25⅛	37⅞
Erie.........................	63⅞@62⅞	75
Western Telegraph...........	85⅜@84⅝	55⅞
Pacific Mail.................	38⅛@37¼	73⅛
Lake Shore..................	92⅜@93½	96¼
Harlem......................	126@125	116

The Stock Exchange was generally dull through the week. The prevailing disposition was to bear the market until Friday and Saturday, when there was a little more life in Lake Shore and some of the other Western Stocks. It will be noticed from our table that the changes from Saturday week are few and unimportant. The members of the Exchange will take two, and practically three or four, days of recreation on account of the Holiday of the FOURTH, and it is possible they may return next week more inclined to business on easy Money, and with more decided orders from their outside customers.

Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co. will pay the July Interest of the Chicago and Alton, Joliet and Chicago, Jacksonville and Springfield, Dubuque Southwestern, Dubuque and Sioux City, Detroit and Milwaukee, Memphis and Charleston (second mortgage,) and Detroit and Pontiac Roads.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

TO INVESTORS.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company having determined to close its 7.30 First Mortgage Gold Loan, and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, *the limited remainder of the 7 3-10 loan is now being disposed of* through the usual agencies.

This affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing to REINVEST JULY INTEREST OR DIVIDENDS.

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; the work of construction is progressing satisfactorily; the Company has earned title to nearly ten million acres of its land grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK,
June 30, 1873.

☞ We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government bonds,

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; Principal and interest payable in Gold in New-York City; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; bonds of $1,000 each, coupon or registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, 420 miles in length, extending from Atlantic tidewater at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, is completed, and *doing a large and profitable business.*

ITS TRAFFIC in the transportation of Agricultural Products and general merchandise between the West and the Eastern and South Atlantic States, and in the development of the IMMENSE IRON, COAL, AND TIMBER RESOURCES OF THE ALLEGHANIES AND THE GREAT KANAWHA VALLEY, is growing as rapidly as it can be organized.

ITS PASSENGER TRAVEL between the East and West and South-west, and to the White Sulphur and other CELEBRATED MEDICINAL SPRINGS on its route, is large and rapidly increasing.

ITS EARNINGS during the current year will be much larger than has heretofore been anticipated, and will largely increase from year to year.

NONE OF THE OTHER GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES and Coal and Iron thoroughfares, whose revenues are so enormous, commenced their business with anything like the traffic which has greeted the opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and its growth promises to equal in magnitude and excel in rapidity that of the most successful of its predecessors.

These facts, together with the thorough construction and substantial character of the Road itself, and the great value of the Company's property and franchises, enable us to recommend their Securities with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We continue to deal in Government Securities, CENTRAL PACIFIC, WESTERN PACIFIC, AND CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. BONDS, buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission, for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent., and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ TEN PER CENT. HOME INVESTMENT.—FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS of the LAMOILLE VALLEY, ST. JOHNSBURY AND ESSEX COUNTY RAILROADS, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line, issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par. Interest payable in gold coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 or May 1. They yield at present rates of gold, 8⅞ per cent., and, held to maturity, 10 per cent per annum interest.
E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston,
Financial Agents.

☞ NINE PER CENT. INVESTMENT.
Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway eight per cent. bonds.
Issue limited to $16,000 per mile.
Secured by first mortgage.
Interest coupons payable 1st January and 1st July in New-York.
This railway is 263 miles in length, and extends from Charlotte to Atlanta, Ga., completing the shortest line by 100 miles between New-York and New-Orleans via Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Danville, Charlotte, Atlanta, Montgomery, and Mobile.
Over $3,000,000 of these bonds have been taken by prudent capitalists for investment, and we now offer the small amount remaining unsold at ninety and accrued interest, confidently recommending them as secure beyond question. LANCASTER, BROWN & CO.,
No. 1 Exchange-court.

☞ ANNAPOLIS AND ELK RIDGE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Bonds.—The coupons of these bonds due July 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., on or after that date.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, June 28, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks........	73	Hides, No............	47
Bees-wax, pks......	8	Leather, sides.........	8,056
Flour, bbls.........	13,873	Butter, pks...........	3,686
Meal, bbls..........	900	Cheese, pks...........	14,484
Meal, bags..........	489	Oil-cake, pks.........	2,300
Wheat, bushels....	28,720	Pork, pks.............	21
Corn, bushels......	54,950	Cut-meats, pks.......	268
Oats, bushels......	52,475	Lard, tcs.............	816
Rye, bushels.......	6,530	Lard, kegs............	4
Malt, bushels......	1,500	Stearine, pks.........	50
Copper, bbls........	90	Grease, pks...........	75
Copper, cakes......	189	Tallow, pks...........	370
Cotton, bales......	314	Tobacco, hhds........	1,033
Eggs, bbls.........	822	Tobacco, pks.........	301
Beans, bbls........	51	Wool, bales..........	501
Hemp, bales.......	32	Whisky, bbls.........	474
Hops, bales.......	13	Starch pks...........	925

BRICKS—Have been steady as to price on a moderate demand for supplies.

COFFEE—Steady on a very moderate inquiry. Sales, 1,201 bags Rio, by the Gassendi; 1,071 bags do., by the Talisman, and 307 bags do. by South America, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, at former quotations. Low Middling, 20c.; Middling, 21c. Sales, 908 bales, including 437 bales to spinners, and 471 bales to speculators. Business for forward delivery has been very moderate at a reduction of 3-16c.@¼c. ℔ lb., closing weak. Sales since our last of 7,200 bales, (of which 2,200 bales last evening; and 5,000 bales to-day; with 1,800 bales more at the call,) closing with June contracts at 20½c.; July, 20 7-16c.; August, 20 7-16c.; September, 18¾c.; October, 18 1-16c.; November, 18c.; December, 18c. The receipts at this port to-day were 314 bales, by rail. ....The week's exports hence have been 6,257 bales. Also 181 bales Sea Island.

DRUGS, DYES, AND DYEWOODS—Have been quiet throughout; prices somewhat unsettled.

FERTILIZERS—In all kinds trade has been very quiet since our last; values have been quoted about as before, in most instances.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very limited inquiry prevailed to-day for nearly all grades of State and Western Flour, prices of which favored purchasers, on more liberal offerings. The main call was for good to fancy shipping extras, especially State and City Mills stock, partly for the West Indies. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 40@$4 30; very inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4 65@$5 40, chiefly at $4 85@$5; inferior to good Extra State, $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25; good to very fancy do., $6 50@$7 50, chiefly at $6 75@$7; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 40, chiefly at $6@$6 15; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 65, and trade and family extras at proportionate rates....Southern Flour has been quiet and weak in price, within the previous range; sales, 500 bbls....Rye Flour lower and in less request; sales, 300 bbls., chiefly at $4 85@$5 25 for Superfine, the latter for fancy....Corn-meal comparatively scarce and steady, though quiet; 450 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—Of Spring Wheat the offerings for prompt delivery have been very light, and holders have been generally firm in their views on desirable samples, which have been in moderate request, chiefly for shipment. The purchases consisted in good part of car lots. Winter Wheat dull and more or less nominal; offerings mostly inferior. Sales have been reported since our last, 95,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 56 for No. 1 Duluth Spring; $1 57 for No. 1 Milwaukee; $1 53@$1 54 for good to prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., with $1 55 asked for choice; $1 49@$1 52 for ordinary to choice No. 2 North-west Spring, car stock; $1 46@$1 48 for fair ordinary to good No. 2 Chicago Spring, mainly at $1 46, to arrive; $1 39@$1 43 for No. 3 Spring, in odd lots; $1 41@$1 44 for Iowa Spring; $1 46 for Spring and Winter mixed; $1 20@$1 37 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 55@$1 60 for red Western; $1 60@$1 70 for Amber do.; $1 58@$1 75 for white Western....Corn has been in less request, and quoted easier and weak as to price, though the offerings have been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 76,000 bushels at 48c.@52c. for ordinary to about prime steamer grades of new mixed Western, chiefly at 49c.@50c for average lots; 52½c.@53c. for choice; 44c.@48c. for hot, damp, and inferior; 53c.@55c. for sailing vessel lots of do.; 55c.@56c. for new and old Mixed; 55c.@58c. for poor to very good new Yellow Western, with choice full lots held higher....Rye, about steady, with sales of 16,000 bushels Western, to arrive, at 85c....Barley and Malt unchanged....Oats have been held firmly, but have been comparatively dull; offerings limited. Sales, since our last, of 55,000 bushels at 50c.@52½c. for new White Western; 44½c.@47c. for ordinary to very choice new Mixed do., chiefly at 45c.@46c. for about fair to prime; 43½c.@45½ for new Black do....Feed, firm and wanted....The week's export hence for European ports included 19,069 bbls. Flour, 719,650 bushels Wheat, 236,286 bushels Corn, 28,103 bushels Rye.

HAY AND STRAW—The offerings of Hay have been on a restricted scale, and prices have been quoted higher, with a fair inquiry noted. Straw also in demand and held with more confidence. Prime bale Hay quoted at $26@$28; good Hay, $22@$24; good Shipping, $15@$16; common Shipping, $10@$12; long Rye Straw, $18@$20; short Rye Straw, $13@$14; Oat Straw, $10@$12, ℔ ton.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very quiet since our last, with Bags quoted about steady at 14½c.@15c. Bagging at 10c....Domestic Cloth at 13½c.@13¾c. for prompt deliveries.

HOPS—Have been very sparingly inquired for, within the previous nominal range. The week's receipts of domestic have been 105 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 22,870 bales. The imports of foreign since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 20,681 bales. The exports for the week were 64 bales. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1870, 12c.@18c.; old Olds, 10c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@40c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—The demand has been very moderate, mostly for wet-salted stock, at about previous quotations. The week's receipts have been 43,061 Hides, and 198 bales do.; sales, 13,738 Hides, and 70 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Hull & Co., 1,738 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@23 lbs., at 25½c.; 2,900 Dry Montevideo, 21@22 lbs., at 25½c., gold, 4 months, selected; 500 Dry Montevideo, selected, 22 lbs., at 21c.; 1,300 Dry Central American, 20@22 lbs., at 21c.; 1,100 Dry Mexican, 18@20 lbs., at 20c.; 1,000 Dry Port au Platt, 15@17 lbs., at 18c., gold, as they run; 1,000 Dry Corpus Christi, 28 lbs.; 700 Dry Singapore Buffalo, 28 lbs., on private terms; 500 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Cows, 50 lbs., at 13½c.; 500 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Ox, (for export,) 65 lbs. at 12¼c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,200 Wet-salted Texas, 50@60 lbs., 12½c.@13c.; 1,300 Wet-salted City Ox, 70 lbs., part at 11c., currency, selected; 30 bales Calcutta Cow, 13 lbs.; 40 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 21 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 244,700 Hides and 874 bales, (same time last year 187,000 Hides and 710 bales.)

NAILS—All kinds have been in quite moderate demand, with prices favoring purchasers, especially on full lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, with Strained to Good Strained quoted at $2 85@$2 95; sales, 810 bbls. Pale at $4@$4 25 ℔ 280 lbs....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine very quiet, with sales reported of only 25 bbls. at 44½c., from dock.

OILS—A better inquiry has been noted for Lard-oil at from 70c.@73c. for the best makes; sales 450 bbls., on private terms. Other kinds very quiet.

OIL-CAKE—Has been inactive since our last, with Western at $39, currency; City at $36, gold. The week's exports have been 9,422 pks.

PETROLEUM—Quiet throughout, with Crude, in bulk, quoted at 8⅛c.; Refined here at 18¼c. and at Philadelphia at 18½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in better demand and quoted higher, with sales reported for early delivery of 500 bbls. new Western Mess at $16@$16 12½; 150 bbls. Prime Mess on private terms. And for forward delivery, 1,750 bbls. new Western Mess, July options, at $16@$16 05....Dressed Hogs, decidedly lower, on more liberal offerings, and a restricted inquiry. City Dressed quoted at 6¼c.@7½c....Cut Meats strong and wanted, with sales reported of 200 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 to 14 lbs., at 13c.@13¼c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 12½c.@13½c.; 2,200 Smoked Hams at 14c.@15c.; 900 Fresh Hams at 12¾c.@13c.; 10 tcs. Smoked Hams at 13½c.; 1,500 fresh Shoulders, in bulk, part 7¾c.; 1,500 Smoked Shoulders at 9½c.; 1,500 fresh Bellies, in bulk, part at 8½c....Bacon in demand at full rates; sales 170 boxes Long Clear at 8¾c.@9c.; 105 boxes inferior to fancy Short Clear at 8½c.@9¼c....Lard has been quiet for early delivery, at about former figures; sales have been reported of small lots of Western Steam at 8⅞c.; 350 tcs. City at 8½c. For forward delivery a fair business has been reported, embracing sales of 1,000 tcs. Western Steam, July options, at 8⅞c., closing firmly; 1,250 tcs., August, at 9⅛c., and 2,250 tcs., September, at 9⅜c....Beef steady; 140 bbls. sold. Of Beef Hams 25 bbls. sold at $29@$31. ....Eggs, wanted; quoted at from 16½c.@21c., as extremes....Butter and Cheese quoted about as in our last....The week's exports hence for European ports embrace 689 pkgs Pork, 503 pkgs. Beef, 3,906 boxes Bacon, 3,082 pkgs. Lard, 88,556 boxes Cheese, (chiefly to Liverpool, London, and Glasgow,) and 218 pkgs. Butter.

SALT—Has been in fair request since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 50@$3 40, from store; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 33c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been dull and nominal at 7c.@7¼c., gold, ℔ lb.

SKINS—There has been a rather freer movement noted in Deer within the previous range. Sales, 13,000 lbs. Para, 9,000 lbs. Sisal, &c., 6,000 lbs. Central America, and 3,500 lbs. Texas, &c. Receipts, 48 bales from Aspinwall, 63 do. from Vera Cruz, &c., 61 do. from Para, 14 do. from Honduras, and 3 do. from Texas, &c. Goat have been in slack request and unsettled as to values. Sales, 50 bales Mexican and 60 do. Curacoa. Receipts, 271 bales from Calcutta, 4 do. Vera Cruz, and 5 do. Texas, &c.

SUGARS—A moderate inquiry prevailed for Raw within the previous range; sales, 1,094 hhds. good common to about strict good Refining at from 7 9-16c.@8c., and 150 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7⅛c. Refined, as before.

TALLOW—Heavy; equal to 165,000 lbs. sold at 8⅜c. for prime. The week's exports hence embraced 1,876 pks.

WHISKY—Firm at 93c.; sales, 350 bbls.

WOOL—A somewhat better demand has been noted in the local market for desirable lots, but the bidding has not been generally satisfactory to sellers, especially of domestic product, which has been in comparatively meagre stock. The purchases have consequently been restricted, and have been mostly of the limited supplies needed for prompt use. California, Oregon and Texas attracted a fair share of attention. Of foreign, the offerings continue liberal, with but little inclination apparent on the part of buyers to operate freely at present. The reported transactions, within the week, embraced equal to 152,000 lbs. domestic Fleece at from 44c.@52½c., including new extra Ohio at 48c.@50c.; 78,000 lbs. domestic Pulled at 40c.@47c.; 8,000 lbs. Combings at 44c.@57c.; 6,500 lbs. unwashed stock at 29c.@35c.; 5,000 lbs. Scoured at 80c.; 174,000 lbs. Oregon, in lots, within the previous range, chiefly at 30c.@34c.; 138,000 lbs. Texas, mainly new, at 25c.@33c.; 625 bales and 61,000 lbs. California Spring at 23c.@30c.; about 18,000 lbs. do. Fall, chiefly at 19c.; 110,000 lbs. Australian at 45c.@50c.; 10,000 lbs. Mexican at 21c.; 175 bales Cape at 32½c.@37½c.; 11,000 lbs. Noils, part at 45c., and small lots of other foreign stock at equal to about former figures....From Philadelphia the report is of a comparatively slow and unsatisfactory movement, especially in Clothing stock, Combing and Pulled attracting most attention. New clip arriving rather more freely. The week's receipts have been 3,444 bales; sales, 605,000 lbs., the latter includieg No. 1 to XX Fleece at 47c.@52c.; Combing, 56c.@63c. for washed, and 40c.@45c. for unwashed; No. 1 Pulled, 40c.@41c.; Colorado, 16c.@28c., the latter for White; Domestic Noils at 47½c.@67½c....From Boston, the advices are of a moderately active inquiry from manufacturers, at generally steady prices, with California stock on the advance. The week's receipts there were 4,131 bales Domestic and 8,546 bales Foreign. Comparatively little new Domestic has yet appeared in that market. The week's sales of Wool there have been 1,240,000 lbs. Domestic, and 30 bales and 185,000 lbs. Foreign. Included in the sales were Medium to X Fleece at 37c.@52½c.; Super to X Pulled at 40c.@50c.; Scoured at 50c.@58c.; Combing at 35c.@45c. for unwashed; California Spring at 24c.@35½c.; do. Pulled at 35½c.@38c.; do. Scoured at 60c.; do. Fall at 20c.@22c.; Cape at 32c.@35c.; do. Pulled at 55c....The reports from the West are of comparatively limited transactions, the asking prices having been generally above the views of buyers. Manufacturers and dealers have been buying desirable Ohio clips at 45c., and Michigan at 43c., to some extent; but the movement is not equal to the expectations of holders.

FREIGHTS—A very tame movement has been noted in the way of berth freights at somewhat irregular figures, grain freights favoring shippers slightly. The chartering business was limited, but holders seemed firm in their views; tonnage, scarce....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 300 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ℔ lb.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; 300 bbls. Resin on private terms; 340 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d.; and, by steam, 500 boxes Bacon at 65s., and 15,000 boxes Cheese at 75s. Also a British ship, 790 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted at 90s. And two barks, 389 and 369 tons, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at £700, and £680....For London, by sail, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. 10½d. ℔ bbl; and 174 hhds. Tobacco at 52s. 6d.; also a British bark, 683 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain on private terms; quoted at about 12d. ℔ bushel....For the British Channel and orders, five vessels, 303, 283, 275, 199, and 112 tons, reported from Bahia, at 27s. 6d.@40s....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, 618 tons, with about 4,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 8s. 9d., or, if direct, at 8s. 6d. ℔ quarter....For Havre, an American brig, 473 tons, hence, with about 3,200 bbls. Petroleum or products, reported at 7s. 9d. ℔ bbl....For Penarth Roads and orders, a bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, rumored, with reliable particulars.... For Bremen, by steam, 17,400 bushels Rye and Corn, chiefly Rye, at 9d. ℔ bushel; 500 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d.; 200 bags Clover-seed on private terms; 500 pks. Tobacco on the basis of $1 ℔ bale and 35s. ℔ hhd.; 50 bbls. Dried Apples at 5s. ℔ bbl., and 400 pks. Merchandise at full rates. ....For Hamburg, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 85,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Rye, 150 bales Cotton, 400 bbls. Dried Apples, 350 boxes Bacon, 2,200 pks. Tobacco, and 3,500 pks. merchandise at market rates....For Genoa or Leghorn, a British ship, 1,093 tons, with Kentucky Tobacco from New-Orleans, at 70s. ....For Barbados, a brig, about 320 tons, from Philadelphia, on the basis of 60c. ℔ bbl....For Cardenas and back to Philadelphia, a brig with Sugar and Molasses, at $7 50 and $5, and two brigs with Molasses, at $4 75. ....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, two barks, with Sugar, Melado, and Molasses, at $7 50@$7 75, $7, @$7 25, and $5....For St. John, N. B., a British schooner, 133 tons, hence, at 42½c....For New-York, a British steam-ship, 967 tons, with coal from Sidney, C. B., at $4 ℔ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 28.—Lake and Rail Imports—6,200 bbls. Flour, 102,100 bushels Wheat, 46,151 bushels Corn; 30,012 bushels Oats, 24,000 bushels Barley, and 350 bushels Peas. Canal Shipments—205,351 bushels Wheat, 110,600 bushels Corn, 11,500 bushels Oats, 11,481 bushels Rye. Rail Exports—44,500 bushels Wheat, 65,819 bushels Corn, 28,700 bushels Oats, and 2,400 bushels Barley. Canal Freights—Wheat, 10½c.; Corn, 9½c.; and Oats 6½c. Flour quiet at $7@$8 for Western Spring; $7 25@$8 25 for Bakers'; $8 50@$9 25 for Amber; $9 50@$10 for White. Wheat steady; sales of 8,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 43; 12,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 do., $1 36; quoted Milwaukee No. 1 do., $1 43; Duluth No. 1 do., $1 44; Milwaukee No. 2 do., $1 36; Chicago No. 2 do., $1 33; White Canada, $1 65@$1 70; White Michigan, $1 70@$1 82. Corn dull; sales, 13,500 bushels No. 2 at 42½c.; 7,500 bushels do. at 41¼c., and 1,500 bushels do. at 40c. Oats firm; sales, 2,000 bushels Western No. 2 at 38c.; 800 bushels do., in lots, at 39c. Rye nominally 75c. Barley quiet at 95c.@98c. for Canada, and 90c.@95c. for No. 2 Western. Barley-malt firm at $1@$1 10 for Western; $1 10@$1 15 for prime Winter Western; $1 20@$1 25 for Prime Canada. Rye-malt held at 95c. Balance unchanged.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; closing a shade easier and quiet; No. 1 Spring, $1 25@$1 26; No. 2 Spring sold $1 20¼@$1 20½, spot or seller June, closing at $1 20¼; seller July sold, $1 17¼@$1 17¾; seller August, $1 14¼@$1 14½, both closing at the inside figures; No. 3 Spring, $1 10; Rejected, 93½c.@93¾c. Corn in fair demand and lower, closing weak; No. 2 Mixed, 32½c.@33, regular, spot; July closed, 32½c.; August, 37⅝c.; September, 39½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 29c. cash or July; Rejected, 25½c.@25¾c. Rye steady; No. 2, 60c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Fall, 51½c. Pork in fair demand and advanced to $14 cash, $14@$14 30 seller July, $14 40@$14 60 seller August, closing about 10c. below the best prices. Lard in fair demand and firm, and a shade higher at 8⅛c. spot, or seller July. Bulk Meats steady; sales of Short Rib Middles, seller August, at 8½c. loose. Freights unchanged. Receipts—6,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 176,000 bushels Corn, 67,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—8,000 bbls. Flour, 81,000 bushels Wheat, 354,000 bushels Corn, 211,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley.

BOSTON, June 28.—The market for Wool continues to show a steady and firm feeling, and for Domestic Fleece, pulled, and California the demand is very good. Some 500,000 lbs. of California have been sold during the week. A few lots of new Fleece have been received, and in another fortnight the receipts will probably be sufficiently large to furnish a fair assortment from which to select. The receipts of Domestic for the week have been 2,606 bales, against 2,670 for the corresponding week last year. There have been extensive purchases in the interior of the new Clip, and for choice fleeces of Ohio and Pennsylvania as high as 40c.@45c. has been paid, and for Michigan 38c.@42c. In this market there is a demand for fine Combing Fleece, but coarse Western is neglected. The following are the quotations: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, 48c.@52½c.; Extra Michigan, 48c.@50c.; Western and New-Hampshire, 45c.@49c.; Kentucky Combing, 44c.@45c.; Unwashed Western Combing, 35c.@43c.; Tub, 50c.@54c.; Scoured, 55c.@60c.; fine Noils, 75c.; Spring California, 26c.@37½c.; Fall and Lambs California, 21c.@26½c.; Superfine and extra Pulled, 35c.@60c.

ST. LOUIS June 28.—Flour dull; business small: prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; only small sample lots sold. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 35½c., in elevator; 42c., sacked. Oats steady; No. 2, 28c.@28½c., in elevator; 32½c., sacked. Barley flat. Rye quiet at 53c.@55c. Whisky dull at 89c. Pork dull at $15 75. Dry-salted Meats nominal; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Sides, 8c.@8¼c., loose. Bacon firmer; more doing; Clear Rib Sides, 9c., cash; 9½c., seller September; Clear Sides, 9c., cash; 9⅛c. seller July; 9¾c.@10c., seller September. Lard nominally lower; Summer Steam, 7½c.@7¾c. Hogs quiet at $3 90@$4 20. Cattle quiet; Wintered Texans, $3 75@$4 50; native Butchers, $4@$4 75; Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$4. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, June 28.—Flour steady, with a fair demand; sales, 1,800 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $10 for White Winter, and $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales, 4,000 bushels prime White Canada at $1 82½; 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 50. Corn unchanged; sales 5,500 bushels High Mixed at 50c.; 1,800 bushels in car lots at 53c. Corn-meal sold at $1 25 for Bolted, and $1 20 for Unbolted. Millfeed in good demand and prices higher; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $21; and Middlings, $22 ℔ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Corn and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25, to the Hudson, and $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 38c. Receipts by Lake—19,000 bushels Wheat, and 276,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments by Canal—1,172,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, June 28.—Flour steady. Wheat advanced 1c.; Extra White Michigan, $1 83; Amber Michigan, spot, $1 53; seller June, $1 52; July, $1 46½@$1 46¾; last half of July, $1 50; August, $1 37½; No. 1 Red, $1 56; No. 2 Red, $1 48@$1 48½. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, spot, 40¾c.@41c.; July, 41c.; August, 43½c.; September, 45½c.; Low Mixed, 39c.; July, 39¼c.; White, 47c.; no grade, 34¼c.@34½c. Oats dull and nominal. Freights firmer; to Buffalo, 4c.@4½c.; to Oswego, 8c.@8½c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 56,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 27,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, June 28.—Flour very dull. Howard-st. Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9; City Mills Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; do. Extra, $7@$9 25; do. Family, $9 50@$10 50; Western Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; do. Extra, $6@$7 25; do. Family, $7 50@$9. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Southern White steady at 77c.; do. Yellow, dull and lower at 66c.; Mixed Western, 59c. Oats steady; Southern, 45c.@50c.; Western Mixed, 42c.@45½c.; do. White, 44c.@45c. Rye dull at 70c.@75c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull and unchanged. Western Butter scarce, but prices unchanged. Whisky steady at 93½c.

CINCINNATI, June 28.—Flour dull and lower at $6 50@$6 90. Wheat firm at $1 30@1 33. Corn steady at 41c.@43c. Rye quiet at 68c. Oats quiet, at 30c.@40c. Barley dull and lower. Butter steady. Provisions firmer and more active. Pork firmer, at $15 50@$15 75. Lard quiet; held more firmly; no round lots offered; Steam, 8¼c.; Kettle, 8⅝c. Bulk-meats stronger; Shoulders, sales at 6½c.; held 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8¼c.; sales at 9c., buyer until September 1 and 10; Clear Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c. Bacon in improved demand; Shoulders, 7½c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Whisky steady at 90c.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.—Flour steady; Extra Family, $5 75; A No. 1, $7 50; Fancy, $8. Wheat nominal; but little offering. Corn in fair demand; sales of White, sacked and delivered, at 58c. Oats steady at 34c. on arrival. Rye and Barley unchanged; business small. Provisions quiet. Pork, $16@$16 50. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9¼c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c. loose; ¼c. higher packed. Lard—Tierces, 8¾c.@9½c.; kegs, 9¾c.@10c.; Steam, 8c.; small orders ⅛c.@¼c. higher. Whisky firm at 90c.@91c.

CHICAGO, June 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,799; market moderately active at unchanged prices; sales of good to choice native Steers at $5 45@$5 60; Texan and Indian Steers, $3 85@$4 50; Cows, $3 45@$4 25; shipments, 3,145 head. Hogs—Receipts, 1,287 head, with about 8,000 left over from yesterday; market ruled dull at a decline of 15c.@25c.; the sales ranged at $4@$4 40 for common rough lots to good Yorkers, with a few sales of extra smooth for the Canadian market at $4 60@$4 65, closing dull; shipments, 10,139 head.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.—Petroleum steady; Crude, 12¾c.@13c.; Refined, 18¾c.@19c. for June; 18½c. for the whole year; sales, 20,000 bbls. for June till November, at 18½c. ℔ gallon. Flour very dull; Superfine, $4@$4 50; Extras, $4 75@$5; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra Family, $7@$8 25. Wheat firmer, but not quotably higher; Red, $1 64@$1 65; Amber, $1 67@$1 71; White, $1 65@$1 70. Rye nominal. Corn steady; Yellow, 56c.; Mixed Western, 54c.; Heated, 25c.@45c. Oats—Advancing tendency; White, 45c.@47c.; Mixed, 41c.@42½c. Whisky, 93½c.

MILWAUKEE, June 28.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $5 90@$6 50. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 29; No. 2, $1 24, cash; seller July, $1 20¾. Oats steady at 32c. for No. 1; 29c. for No. 2. Rye dull and nominal at 62½c. for No. 1. Corn dull and nominal at 34c. for No. 2 Mixed. Barley quiet and weak at 60c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 10½c. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour and 141,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour and 204,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 28.—Wheat in moderate demand; sales 17 cars White Canada on private terms. Rye quiet; no sales. Corn very dull; sales of 1 car Western Yellow at 61c. Oats firmer; sales of 2 cars No. 2 Western at 50c.; 2 cars No. 2 Chicago at 44½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 28.—Bran dull at 76c.; Hay quiet; choice, $26. Pork dull and lower; offering on the spot at $16 15; selling, July delivery, at $15 75. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—Sterling, 126¼; New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Gold, 115¼.

CLEVELAND, June 28.—Wheat dull; No. 1 Red held at $1 53@$1 54; No. 2, $1 40. Corn unchanged. Oats higher; State, 42c. bid. Petroleum quiet and steady.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 28.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 41½c. Resin steady at $2 30 for Strained; $2 75 for No. 1. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard; $3 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3.

MUSICAL.

500 PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS

NEW AND SECOND HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS, will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent in CITY OR COUNTRY, by HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

A MAGNIFICENT 7 1-2 OCTAVE AGRAFFE, rosewood, overstrung, (Goldsmith,) iron-frame pianoforte, elegantly carved case and legs; latest improvements; fully guaranteed.
GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker-st., near Bowery.

MEDICAL.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—By Dr. VERGNES, the inventor; established twenty-six years; for rheumatism, debility, impurity of blood, and nervous disorders. No. 51 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

CANCER RADICALLY CURED, WITHOUT the knife or pain; diseases of females a specialty by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL PROCURED.

For merchants, manufacturers, and others. Mining properties negotiated. Persons with capital seeking business advised of approved opportunities. References: Buckley, Welling & Co., dry goods, No. 380 Broadway; Thomas & Benham, produce commission, No. 108 Broad-st., and other leading houses.
GRIGGS, CARLETON & CO.,
Financial and Business Agents, No. 98 Broadway.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,
$1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND County of New York.—GEORGE H. STAYNOR, plaintiff, against WILLIAM N. MARCUS, defendant.—Summons: For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant, William N. Marcus: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 287 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-four cents, with interest from the 14th day of April, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 26, 1873.
JOSEPH R. FLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 287 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1873.
JOSEPH R. FLANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
je9-1aw6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—FLORENCE W. DE J. LOPEZ, plaintiff, against MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, defendant.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 78 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 6, 1873.
PORTER, LOWREY & SOREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 78 Broadway,
New-York City.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of June, 1873.—Dated New-York, June 7, 1873. PORTER, LOWREY & SOREN,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
je9-1aw6wM*

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD FRENCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at French's Hotel, corner of Chatham and Frankfort streets, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the first day of February, 1873.
MATILDA FRENCH, Executrix.
T. J. FRENCH,
R. P. FRENCH,
C. T. FRENCH, Executors.
H. B. FRENCH,
LOUIS FRENCH,
f3-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA SANDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, corner Twenty-third-street and Third-avenue, in the People's Savings Bank, or to John Henry Hull, attorney, at his office, No. 240 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 28th day of December, 1872.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Executor.
ja6-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNST SIMON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 71 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873. ABRAHAM SIMON, Executor.
ap7-1aw6mM*

DRY GOODS.

REAL OXIDIZED GOODS!

CHATELAINES, CLASPS, ORNAMENTS, &c. Russia BELTS, BAGS, AND SATCHELS; OXIDIZED MOUNTINGS, NEW, VARIED, and UNIQUE in design. Very desirable for traveling.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—IMPORTED PATTERNS of all the SUMMER STYLES now ready. CLOTH MODEL with each pattern. We FIT patterns to the FORM and warrant them perfect; also cutting and basting. Call early in the day; open until 6:30 P. M.

BARGAINS IN CANTON MATTINGS, CARpets, all linen Drills, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS.

FANS! FANS! FANS!

RICH, ELEGANT, and DESIRABLE. A NEW IMPORTATION, just received per steamer THURINGIA, in all COLORS, PAINTED, ENGRAVED, CARVED, &c.

MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.

REAL LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Owing to the near approach of the time for ladies to leave the City,
we will offer some
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS,
Closing several lots of
Black Thread, Guipure Yak,
Ecru and White Cluny,
Real Point, Point Applique,
Valenciennes, Real and French,
Spanish and French Blonds,
all at less than cost to import.
Llama Lace Shawls and Sacques from auction.
Capes, Fichus, Vails, Parasol-covers,
Barbes, Coiffures, &c.
Real Lace Collars, Sets, Handkerchiefs.
10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertions.
Passementeries, Fringes, and Ornaments.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 773 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL PARTIES WANTING HELP AND ALL help wanting situations call immediately at BOOKHAM'S, No. 335 4th-av.; professed, Protestant, and all other cooks, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 SIXTH-AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large number of competent help, suitable for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses, for City and country; Protestant and Catholic.

ALL SUMMER HOUSES, HOTELS, BOARDing-houses, private families, wishing first-class help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, should call at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store. References investigated.

A NUMBER OF GERMAN SERVANTS FOR all capacities, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
Mrs. LOWE.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN WIDOW would be useful in a small family, (excepting washing;) understands the management of children and servants. Address Mrs. Dee, No. 209 East 29th-st.

AT JAQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH-av., first floor, private families, hotels, and Summer houses can be promptly suited with servants of all nations.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, neat, and tidy Welsh girl in a private family; has unexceptionable references as to character and ability; understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country; small pretensions for a good home. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a tidy, competent young woman, who thoroughly understands her duties, and has first-class recommendations; can operate on sewing-machine. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY AN English Protestant chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with washing and ironing; excellent reference. Apply at No. 46 West 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen at last employer's, No. 220 East 16th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to employ good, faithful women and girls at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 69 6th-av., first floor. Twenty-nine years established.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-work, &c.—By two neat and tidy girls, one as family cook, &c., the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both are willing to be generally useful in a medium-sized family; prefer a situation in the country; have excellent recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN OF thirty, as first-class cook; French or English; bone, lard, meats, game, soups of all kinds, pastries, creams, jellies, and get up many nice dishes; excellent baker; country or City; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, AND TO ASSIST IN THE WASHING and Ironing.—By a young woman of considerable experience, and with unexceptionable City reference for ability and character; makes excellent bread and biscuit; no objection to the country; will go for moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMan, who is a first-class family cook for all kinds of fish, meats, soups, desserts, bread, and biscuit, &c.; no objection to the country; good City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A very neat, tidy Swedish Protestant girl; speaks good English, and is well recommended; understands her work thoroughly; will go in the country with a small family. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young English Protestant woman, in a private family; has good reference; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

DOMESTIC HELP
of all nationalities, including
FRENCH AND GERMAN,
constantly on hand at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.
ALL LANGUAGES SPOKEN.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN woman as thorough cook in all its branches; understands French and German cooking; either City or country or hotels. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN PROTESTANT cook; is thorough in English, French, and German cooking; can give the very best reference from first families. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK AND FIRST-rate laundress; leaving her present employer's on account of breaking up house-keeping; is a nice, tidy, and agreeable girl; country preferred. Call at No. 621 6th-av., near 36th-st., French Bureau.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD, thorough cook and excellent baker; will go out by the day, week, or month; is careful and reliable in her kitchen; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR TO ASsist in Washing.—By a very respectable young woman; very good plain cook; good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country; best reference. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR TO DO House-work.—By a Protestant young woman, very respectable, and good plain cook; good washer and ironer; best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation as first-class cook; understands making all kinds of soups, pastry, &c.; best of City reference; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY A PROTESTant cook, washer, and ironer; she makes excellent bread and cake; would take the place of a laundress, or do house-work. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, AS COOK, washer, and ironer in City or country. Call at No. 93 East Houston-st., near Bowery.

COLORED HELP.

For City or country, cook, chamber-maids, laundresses, waitermen, for country resorts, at JOHNSON'S Agency, No. 153 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPEtent dress-maker, who perfectly understands cutting, fitting, and trimming, and operating, one or two more engagements by the day or week. Apply at No. 10 West 54th-st.

EMPLOYERS CAN FIND, AS USUAL, A LARGE number of select servants, for any capacity, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD REspectable servants of every description at M. P. MEILBY'S Office, No. 15 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY YOUNG GIRL lately landed; does all kinds of washing very nice, and some plain cooking; desires a good permanent home at moderate wages; will be recommended. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK IN THE COUNTRY—BY A NEAT young woman well recommended; understands family cooking, washing and ironing, &c.; will be well recommended from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman a situation in a private family; has excellent references; is a good cook and thorough laundress; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. Hild.

LADIES' MAID.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHWOMAN; is a good seamstress and dress-maker; can dress hair and wait on a lady; no objection to travel; first-class City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE Protestant English woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands dressing hair, and is a thorough dress-maker; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS LAUNdress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can give the highest reference in regard to capability and honesty; is a good operator. Call at Employment and Insurance Office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; does linens, fineries, and fluting in superior style; best City references. Call at No. 34 East 40th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 26 East 37th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS first-class laundress in a private family; understands doing up fine muslin, laces, &c.; best of City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE; WILLing and obliging; City reference; no objection to country. Apply at No. 130 West 20th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, highly respectable, and recommended as experienced infant's or growing children's nurse; very kind, obliging, and industrious; willing to receive instructions; good seamstress; operate; can take full charge of an infant; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who speaks French, German, and English fluently, as nurse for growing children; has unexceptionable City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant American woman as infant's nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children from their birth; has five years' City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG GIRL; has two years' references; no objection to assist with the chamber-work; is willing and obliging, and has no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; can be highly recommended from her last situation; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 230 3d-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN, as nurse for growing children. A lady who wishes a really competent person will be well suited by calling at the French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th-sts., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND TO ATTEND UPON A LADY or Young Ladies.—In City or country; has a sewing-machine, and is a good operator; would take care of an invalid lady. Call on or address Miss Johnston, No. 510 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, OR would go as chamber-maid alone; has best of City reference from former employer. Can be seen at No. 645 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT butler, with best of City references; willing to go in the country with a good family. Call at No. 405 5th av., French office.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SINGLE man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; also gardening, if required; can milk; willing and obliging; best reference. Address T. R., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A LADY LEAVING TOWN WISHES to procure a situation for her coachman, who is a man she can cheerfully recommend for honesty and sobriety; he can produce the best of testimonials from the old country. Apply at No. 303 Madison-av. for further particulars.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class man, who thoroughly understands his business; is well acquainted in Brooklyn and New-York; will be found perfect; six years' reference from last employer, who moved to Europe. Address J. M., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN; IS A GOOD, steady, and reliable man, and a thorough groom; can milk if required; best of reference from late and former employers. Address T., Box No. 236 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED coachman; Scotch; single man; country preferred; has references that will bear strictest investigation. Address P. R., Box No. 37, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A NORTH OF Ireland Protestant man, aged twenty-five years, who is a good coachman and groom; can also do milking, gardening, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands both branches; is sober, reliable, and obliging man; best reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 240 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man, highly recommended and thoroughly understands his business. Address J. R., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWEDISH coachman, with best of recommendations; can drive single, double, or four-in-hand. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., for three days, French office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A FIRST-class single man, thoroughly trained to the business from his youth; will be found willing and obliging; reference. Address James, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

COURIER.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN MAN, AS courier or traveling servant; knows Europe well; can speak English and French; wages no object. Address O. P. Courier, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FARMER, &c.—HOUSE-WORK, COOK, &c.—By a respectable Norwegian man and wife; no children; speak fair English; man can do farm-work as it is done in Norway; also care cattle and horses, drive, do gardening, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do any part of house-work; also milk and make butter; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND TEMperate man, lately landed; can do all branches of farm-work as it is done in the old country; can also milk, take care of and drive horses, &c.; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

FARMER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE TO take charge or assist in farming; wife to assist in doing house-work; a steady place required. Apply to or address John R. Jones, Leonia Station, Northern Railroad, New-Jersey.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROughly understands the care of green-houses, graperies, fruits, vegetables, pleasure-grounds; best of references; sober, honest, industrious, and obliging. Address Gardener, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

GROOM, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTant man, aged twenty-five years, who is a good driver and groom; can also milk, do gardening, mow lawns, and other work about a place; best recommendations. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands the care and management of trotting horses; has the best of City reference. Address B. C., Box No. 81 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH MAN; remarkably strong and healthy, without a lazy bone in his body; no matter what at; understands the English language, and has best reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; speaks English thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference, which will bear the strictest investigation as to his abilities and general character. Address H. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER, BUTLER, AND GENERAL SERVANT.—By a North of Ireland Protestant man, lately landed, aged twenty-five years; is a thorough old country servant; has best recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN as waiter in a private family; can give best of reference as to honesty, sobriety, and capability; City or country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITER IN a private family; good references. Address A. Newton, No. 150 East 20th-st.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY
INSTALLMENTS TAKEN FOR
FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
BEDDING, &c., AT
B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S,
Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham-st.
AN IMMENSE STOCK AND LOW PRICES.
Don't throw away your money on goods only made to sell, but
GET A GOOD ARTICLE, AND TAKE TIME TO PAY FOR IT.

STORAGE
AND SAFE-KEEPING

For furniture, baggage, pianos, mirrors, and other property, in separate, closed compartments; always accessible. Goods raised on elevators. The night patrol will receive goods at all hours.

Haeger's Warehouses,
8th-av., from 33d to 34th-st., and No. 282 9th-av.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR WITH WATER AND butter cooler; best meat and fruit preserver in the world. Send for book.
ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORAY, OR, THE GOLDEN FETTERS—Miss Kate Rogers, Mr. Owen Fawcett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE—JANE EYRE—Miss Charlotte Thompson, Mr. D. H. Harkins.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—CIGARETTE, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE—Miss Amy Stone.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BEATS OF NEW-YORK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

JONES' WOOD PARK.—At 4 o'clock—MILITARY CONCERT by the Saxon Band.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by the Royal Saxon Band.

IRVING HALL.—INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD MATCH.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Parties leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at* $1 *per month.*

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

The relations of THE TIMES with the journals upon our exchange list have always been of so agreeable a character that, although the list is large, we are reluctant to curtail it. We shall, therefore, continue to send THE TIMES, as heretofore, to all papers upon the list, notwithstanding the law terminating the free transmission of exchanges through the mails, which goes into effect on the 1st of July. Weekly papers, however, and journals whose subscription price is much less than that of THE TIMES, will be expected to pay the postage on their own papers, and also on papers received from us. Newspapers unwilling to comply with this rule, if any such there be, are requested to give early information of the fact to us. Journals which are entitled to THE TIMES by reason of advertising will receive it till the end of the year, they paying their postage, and we our own.

We publish this morning another very interesting letter from Dr. RUSSELL, descriptive of a great festival in Vienna. Few men that ever lived have possessed greater descriptive powers than Dr. RUSSELL; and the letter which we printed last week, concerning the Shah, and the one we now place before our readers, show that the hand of the "king of special correspondents" has not lost its cunning. What Dr. RUSSELL sees he makes others see. It is a rare gift, and we hope it will be long exercised for the entertainment of our readers.

We are anxious to hear from District Attorney PHELPS in reference to the recent "duel" got up by two residents of this City. There has been an undoubted breach of the law, and we are quite sure that Mr. PHELPS cannot afford to overlook it. The principals in the so-called duel, the seconds, the surgeon—who was he?—and all persons concerned in it knew very well that they were acting illegally. Are they to escape scot-free because of their supposed social position? If so, there will be some ground for the old taunt that in New-York we have one law for the rich and another for the poor. The duty of the District Attorney is unmistakable, and we hope he will not hesitate to perform it.

A Democratic paper publishes with much apparent satisfaction an announcement to the effect that the people of Louisiana intend to appeal to France for assistance against the United States Government. "If," it says, "MACMAHON be imbued with ordinary ambition, the appeal of Louisiana will have patient and careful consideration." We do not know what the President of the French Republic may be imbued with, but it seems pretty clear that the organs of the Democrats are not imbued with common sense. They supported secession, and now they seem inclined to defend the principle of a State appealing to a foreign Power for help against the Federal Government. Pray, is this the latest "new departure" of Democracy? It will scarcely win them the next Presidential election, even with the powerful aid of JOHN COCHRANE and his "Liberal Republicans."

In another column will be found the report of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which a synopsis was given in the letter of Controller GREEN on Saturday. The general facts upon which we have already commented are fully known to the public, but a perusal of the items cannot fail to be interesting. The letter of the law has been closely followed, and expenditures have been cut down to the lowest possible point; yet there is some extravagance for which the board is not responsible. A striking instance is the allowance of $10,000 per annum for salary of the Superintendent of Police, which is certainly a round price to pay for such an official as MATSELL. But the arrangement of this is by law with the Police Commissioners, and CHARLICK is justly chargeable with this new invasion of public rights. It is about time for his associates in the Board of Police to rebel against his domination, unless they wish to share with him the public odium of which he has such a plentiful portion.

Some suggestive facts appear in the report of the examinations of candidates for admission to the Military and Naval Academies at West Point and Annapolis. At the former institution, eighty-five were admitted, and fifty-five rejected for deficiency in education or physical disability. At Annapolis the result was even worse, forty-four were passed and thirty-two rejected for the same causes. Although these examinations are rigid, the educational standard is not high, and it is evident that members of Congress do not use sufficient care in selecting the candidates for these institutions. It is certainly easy to find youths in every Congressional district fitted for admission, and if all members would adopt the system of competitive preliminary examination, which some have tried with success, there would be fewer of these failures. It too often happens that the appointments are given for political reasons, and it is in this class the incompetent candidates are usually found.

It is asserted by those papers most friendly to the "unification" movement in New-Orleans, that it is not intended to help either party, or to hurt either, but that it is meant to take the "negro question" out of politics in Louisiana. If this purpose is adhered to, the movement will prove of great importance. It cannot succeed immediately, or very rapidly. But it is directed to a real need, and offers the only possible solution of an urgent and embarrassing question. Probably the greatest obstacles will prove removed by a prompt and energetic beginning. Its object being to overcome prejudices, the most trying step is taken when the prejudices are plainly defined. The definition given by the Beauregard resolutions is plain enough, and one sign of its effect is already to be seen in the fact that only a single journal of any consequence in the South treats the movement with bitterness, and this journal—the Mobile *Register*—is answered by the Democratic papers principally with ridicule. It is certain that the negro question *can* be taken out of politics in the South; that the Democrats only can do it; and that a considerable number are ready to try it.

Losses from Mexican and Indian raids in Texas have been by no means so great as some reports have stated. But they are far too great to be ignored. The commission appointed to investigate them finds that "actual" losses have amounted to not more than $11,000,000, and that this sum would probably be considerably reduced by cross-examination of witnesses, which the commission could not make. On the other hand, indirect damages in the loss of increase of flocks and herds, and so forth, are claimed to the amount of some $37,000,000 additional. Some portion of these losses is just as "actual" as that of the value of the stock taken, and would undoubtedly have to be considered in any settlement. Our Government is unquestionably bound to put a stop to the Mexican and Indian raids. If this can be done by the Mexican Government, that would be the simplest and best way of getting it done. But if the Mexican Government cannot keep its own subjects from our border, the least it can do is to give our Government leave to pursue and punish them. And if the Mexican Government will not permit this, our Government must sooner or later do it without permission, as it has already begun to do MACKENZIE's case.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

We present our paper to-day in totally new type throughout, and, as will be seen from an article published in another column, this is only one of an extensive series of improvements which we are carrying out in our office. Never since this journal was established have we enjoyed so great a share of prosperity as at this moment, and it is only fair that the public, to whom we owe it, should share in its advantages. To Messrs. BRUCE'S SON & CO., of No. 13 Chambers-street, we are much indebted for the exertions they have made in preparing the many new founts of type which are necessary in our office. That all these varieties of type are clear and handsome our readers will see for themselves. Advertisers and commercial readers will be especially struck with the new figures, for which the Messrs. BRUCE have taken out a special patent. They are singularly open and distinct—the face of the figure being much larger than we have ever been able hitherto to get on the same body. The addresses of advertisers, for instance—generally so cramped and indistinct—are now so large and plain that almost any eye-sight will be able to read them without difficulty. We look upon this introduction of large and plain figures as one of the greatest improvements recently made by the type-founder.

Our new engines are of the most beautiful construction, and are well worthy the inspection of all who take an interest in machinery. The constantly-increasing pressure upon our means of producing THE TIMES led us to introduce the Walter Press, which is by far the most perfect piece of mechanism yet invented. It is to all other presses what a pot of Liebig's extract of beef is to the weakest kind of beef-tea. It could be set up in a drawing-room, and yet it prints the paper at a rate of speed never before attained. We hope to be able shortly to go to press long after our contemporaries, and we have made new and special arrangements for getting news from all parts of the world at a very late hour. THE TIMES office is now by far the most complete establishment of the kind in the country.

The improvements which we have carried out will cost us over $150,000, but the increasing support of the public fully justifies us in making this large outlay, and it is our purpose to place before them a newspaper worthy of the confidence which has so long been reposed in us, and never to so great an extent as now.

QUESTIONS FOR CONGRESS.

It is to be hoped that when the members of the Forty-third Congress meet they will be ready to attend to business. The country stands in need of practical legislation. The last two sessions of Congress have been to a great extent wasted, or worse. The session of '71 and '72 was given over, in the Senate, to the tedious investigation of charges originating in political motives, and which turned out to have little or nothing in them. Meanwhile, such questions as that of the tea and coffee duties were dallied with, to the great injury of some of the most important branches of commerce in the United States. At the last session, while some important steps were taken in the reorganization of the Internal Revenue Department, that single measure—one essentially of administration, and of very minor importance—was about all Congress had to show as the result of its attention to the business interests of the country. The very important question of free banking was not taken up seriously in either House, except so far as it was involved in Senator SHERMAN'S Specie Payments bill, while both were dismissed, after a rambling debate, without even eliciting a clear expression of opinion from the Senate. It is needless to say that the mercantile classes are not satisfied with this trifling. They feel that some of the gravest matters that can appeal for the attention of our representatives have been substantially ignored. They are not without reason in their complaints. Congressmen would do well to give them consideration. The country wants more business, and less personal and partisan politics.

Among the most important questions which demand the labors of Congress is the further adjustment of the revenue. When the session opens, there should be at hand statistics showing the operation of the Revenue laws as modified in 1871-2. It will be found that this operation is by no means perfect. Radical changes will not be required, but the progressive application of the principles then adhered to will be quite possible. The changes of '71-72 were in the direction of cheap raw materials and machinery for our manufactures. Some attention was also paid, though not so much as could be wished, to an arrangement of the import duties which would stimulate reciprocal trade with the countries south of us. It will be found that other changes can be made with advantage in these general directions.

The question of the restoration of the ocean carrying trade will be one that Congress must attend to; and, if we are not mistaken, something more sensible than the voting of subsidies will be demanded. Among other things, American shippers will press their claim to buy and register foreign-built ships, and a strong argument will be submitted in support of this measure that it will help us pay, by the freights earned, the present large and threatening foreign balance against us.

The finances of the country cannot safely be left to drift as they have hitherto been left, subject to restrictions imposed with good intention, but which have proved very burdensome. The financial history of the past two years has been full of startling chapters. It has also been full of warning. We believe that the public has been taught by it that there is great danger in our present situation, which will only become greater the longer it is neglected. The combined influences of an irredeemable national currency, and of banks arbitrarily hampered, have placed the producers and the legitimate traders in the hands of speculators. Business in our country is determined too much by artificial forces, which can neither be calculated nor foreseen. The natural laws of trade are interrupted by the operations of speculators who deal not in products or industries, but in paper money, or in the gold which paper money makes scarce and easily handled. Whether any given line of manufactures or of production shall be reasonably profitable, does not depend on the relative supply and demand alone or principally. It depends on the condition of the "money market," which is subjected to violent fluctuation by dealings which would be impossible but for the power lodged in a few hands by our paper currency, and the restrictions on our banks.

The question of free banking is, therefore, a pressing one. It is the more so because free banks open the way to what seems the most practicable approach to specie payments. No possible road to that necessary end can be entered upon without the co-operation of the banks. The banks can give no adequate aid until they are left free. Only in that way can legitimate business be sustained, and speculation held in check. We trust that Congressmen will give their time and strength during the remainder of the recess to the study of these questions. An investigation into the transportation problem is already being attempted; but the subjects to which we have referred are, taken together, not less important.

IDIOCY AS A PROFESSION.

Genius is proverbially said to be closely allied to lunacy, and that the latter is the near relation of idiocy no one denies. Herein we have the key to the conduct of the late MANSFIELD TRACY WALWORTH. He desired to be a genius, but finding that impracticable, and also perceiving lunacy to be rather troublesome both of acquisition and in its subsequent results, he boldly decided upon idiocy as the sort of thing best adapted to meet his views. As a persistent idiot, Mr. WALWORTH was signally successful. The public has hitherto judged him chiefly by his novels, which were in all respects beneath contempt. His letters to the lady who had the misfortune to be his wife are now in evidence, and they afford even clearer proof than is afforded by his works of the means with which a man, with an innate tendency toward idiocy, can cultivate that pleasing mental state as a profession. The enormous stupidity of those letters is as conspicuous as their exceptional brutality. They are modeled in style upon the worst forms of Bowery melodrama, and they show that the writer was as ignorant of grammar as he was of decency. That any man not under engagement to Mr. Vincent Crummles should deliberately remark, "Ha! Ha!" and boast of the terrible deeds to which he was impelled by the theory that the "blood of King MALCOLM" flowed in his veins, is hardly conceivable; but that a fat man should sit down in the privacy of his hotel to write such amazing rubbish at the rate of three or four letters per day, is absolutely staggering to the sane imagination. Mr. WALWORTH is dead, and it is eminently proper to speak as well of him as truth will permit. Were he, however, in full possession of his bodily health and mental mucilage, it would be only paying him the tribute he deserved to treat him as the most successful and incontestable idiot of the age.

It is necessary to keep in view the profession to which Mr. WALWORTH dedicated himself, since the unthinking public will be prone to mistake him for a man of letters, in the enlarged sense of the word, and draw from his history new confirmation of the popular libel that "literary men" are, as a rule, unhappy in their domestic relations. There could not be a greater mistake than to class Mr. WALWORTH with those who profess literature as a profession. It was not as a mere writer of books that he sought distinction, for he must have been perfectly aware that not even the literature of trunk-linings would accept him. He wrote novels to demonstrate his claim to pre-eminent idiocy, and it is as an idiot that he is to be judged. If any one desires to obtain evidence in proof of the plausible theory that idiots are apt to quarrel with their wives, the story of Mr. WALWORTH may properly be cited as a case in point. To confound him, however, in any possible way with literature and her followers, is as absurd as it would be to class a hog in armor with a regiment of gallant cuirassiers.

That this idiot was addicted to the infamy of writing filthy, blasphemous, and cowardly letters to a woman, in order to terrify her into giving him money, has been sufficiently established. This fact, nevertheless, has little to do with the question of the guilt of the young man now on trial for his life for having slain him. Upon this point we have nothing to say at present. It is not our habit to make any comments upon a trial during its progress. But since the public sense of decency has been shocked by the production of these Walworth letters, it is quite proper to express an opinion upon the writer of them, even although he is dead.

DRINK AND CRIME.

Maine having been the pioneer in temperance reform, and liquor having been, as is supposed, suppressed years ago, people who assert that the statistics of crime in all communities prove homicide to be in most cases the result of intemperance, are somewhat astonished by the facts now presented. With a population of about 630,000, Maine has had ten persons murdered since the 1st of March, which ratio being kept up during the year, would give thirty-five murders. New-York City, with a population of say 970,000, had last year fifty-seven murders, but there was a much smaller number in the two previous years. We have had, during all the time covered by these figures, an average of about 7,500 liquor-saloons continuously open; so that such a comparison as we have made between this City and Maine is not only flattering to the City, but would seem to remove some of the odium which has attached to the liquor traffic as being the chief incentive to crimes of violence.

And a more careful study of the facts apparently strengthens this conclusion. In no one of the ten cases in Maine can liquor be suspected as the inciting cause. There was the tragedy on one of the Isles of Shoals; and there was the recent Gordon affair. In the first of these cases, the crime is known to have been due to hope of gain, and no other reason has yet been discovered for the other. In another case a discarded woman was the perpetrator, and still another was a case of infanticide. It is asserted that intemperance has been steadily on the decline in the State for the last twenty years, yet the people find that capital crime is constantly increasing. If such is really the case, we can easily understand the alarm which is just now manifested in Maine on this subject.

But we have seen no evidence that the crime of homicide is becoming unnaturally frequent in Maine. The last four months have been quite exceptional in this respect, and to assume from this late experience that there are to be thirty-five murders per annum in the State is absurd. Every community is at long intervals startled by an outburst of lawlessness, which is wholly abnormal, and by considering only this condition of things, false conclusions would be reached. In this City the statistics of homicide are very exact, and show many such sudden outbreaks. During the past seventeen years, the highest number in any one year was sixty-one in 1865, and the lowest was thirty-four in 1867, the average during the whole time being forty-seven per annum. It is a remarkable fact that there has been no increase, year after year, in the number of homicides in this City; and, taking our figures as a whole, we have conclusive proof that the crime of homicide does not bear any defined ratio to population, nor even to social or moral conditions. Last year, when the thugs of TWEED had been to a great extent disarmed or driven from among us, our murders rose to fifty-seven; in 1871, we had but forty-two, in 1870 and 1869 but forty-one in each year; yet, during those years, the Ring was omnipotent, and the moral condition of the City was the worst it has ever known.

Whatever may be the fact in other places, at least four-fifths of the murders we do have can be traced directly to drunkenness. This is true to an almost equal extent of our notable cases, the only exceptions among them all for several years being those of Real, Stokes, and Walworth. Our ordinary homicides almost invariably occur in drunken brawls, or are committed by men under the influence of liquor. It may be that if we did not have a drop of intoxicating liquor, we would still have as many homicides, but in the face of our experience it is not safe to make that assumption. It is true that our murders do not increase proportionately with the expansion of our liquor traffic, but it is also true that those which occur are traced in the proportion we have named to intoxication. There may be an inconsistency here, but if so it is in the facts and not in any conclusion we have drawn from them. In this City the statistics of homicide are complete, and they give the results we have stated; in Maine they are so meagre as to afford no satisfactory data for deductions. Human nature being much the same everywhere, we must conclude that notwithstanding recent events in the Pine-Tree State, intoxication is the principal cause of homicide, and that drunkenness is one of the greatest curses of the age.

"ONE-HORSE" COLLEGES.

Every college in the country is now congratulating itself upon being the centre of intellectual life, and upon having sent forth the most honored sons of the Republic. Each institution of learning evidently believes that without its important aid the mental progress of the nation would have been checked, and a lower stage of culture attained. We need not remind some of these institutions of learning that the age by no means holds them in the high honor which once was given them. New professions have sprung up, new mental influences have begun, new positions are held, which have no relation to the academic training, formerly so much valued. In Great Britain, two men have died within a few months, who each led, one in the theoretic, and the other the practical, field—MILL, the great philosopher, and BRASSEY, the celebrated railroad builder, both of whom owed nothing directly to university training. The present most eminent English thinker in abstract philosophy, SPENCER, is not, we believe, a graduate of any school of learning. WALLACE, the great naturalist, has had no advantage from college or university; and many others could be mentioned, who are influencing European thought, or are leading its practical affairs, who have not been members of the learned schools.

In this country, the profession which is now chiefly directing thought, and exercising the widest, if not the deepest, influence—the Press—has little for which to thank college or university in its direct training. The great "barons" of this age—the railroad and bank corporators and managers—who govern such numbers of people, and exercise such an unchecked sway in this country, are seldom graduates of halls of learning. It would seem that the best-paid talent in this nation—that of organizing vast interests and of managing other people's investments—owes nothing to college training. One great cause of the comparatively small influence of our institutions of learning on the mind of the country, we believe to be the great number of them. Almost every town now of any celebrity throughout the Union has a college or university. The number of what are called "one-horse colleges," would alone fill a considerable catalogue. These institutions are in fact "high schools," and give no more culture than a *gymnasium* in Germany. They do not act, however, as in Germany, as a stepping-stone to the universities, but they often take the place of them. They really keep the students from the highest culture. The money spent by each family in painfully educating a boy in them, would just as well put him in a first-class university. The small colleges, in fact, degrade the standard of learning. It is difficult to make the ordinary Western farmer understand that to form a real university requires many years of labor, a slow and careful growth of intellectual life, the gradual accumulation of valuable libraries, the gathering of museums and machinery, the rolling up of investments to form scholarships and professorships, and such a name, won by many hard victories on the mental field, and such wealth, as may attract leading men of every department to its various branches.

There must be in a university professional schools as well as an academic department; a scientific school as well as a classical. Such an institution is like an old oak. It cannot be set out just as flourishing and stately as a landscape gardener would have it; it cannot be transplanted. It must grow through patient years before it can be what we see in our old institutions. The idea that a millionaire or a rich State can create a university at will, is as delusive as to believe that this wealthy City could create a Windsor or Phœnix Park merely by effort and outlay. Sometimes even immense wealth and time cannot found a genuine university, as we may see in more directions than one. There are, in fact, now but two universities in the country, Yale and Harvard, and they have only just begun to assume this broad character, though they were founded almost with New-England. Their growth has been like that of the elms which overshadow their halls. It has taken two centuries to give them their present stately form, and their solid vigor. Learned men have struggled with poverty in them, and have transmitted names which will last as long as our history. Their youth have died for "liberty and country," and added an immortal wreath of patriotism to the many laurels of intellectual victories which crown their portals. Beneath their old doorways the feet of the learned and saintly have trodden for two centuries, until the very associations of the place are full of the highest impulses and noblest memories.

Such institutions cannot be built up in a night, like a Western railroad town. And a few of them are better than a thousand superficial schools which are full of superficialties, ignorance, and clap-trap.

BUYING COAL.

It may seem inappropriate with the mercury at 96° in the shade, to discuss the subject of laying in next Winter's fuel; but to most heads of households no question is more seasonable. In the days before the war it used to be considered a rule for the sure guidance of every prudent family man that a stock of coal for the following Winter could be best taken in some time in June or July. During the war, however, and in the few years which succeeded, the coal market, like all others, was forced very much out of its usual course. Production was violently stimulated; wages advanced greatly, but only after severe and costly struggles; new transportation routes were brought into existence; points of supply were altered, and depots were opened by competing companies in many sections previously supplied, mainly or wholly, by one. As a consequence, rapid advances and equally rapid declines became frequent, and any attempt by the ordinary purchaser of coal for household use, to anticipate the course of the market, became vain.

This year, however, we believe, it is safe to say that the course of the market will be constantly, though we trust steadily, upward. The production of coal is now substantially under the control of a combination of the miners and mining companies, who have determined on the policy of a sure and probably gradual advance. The lowest limit is set at ten cents per ton, at wholesale, each month. The probability is that coal laid in now will be bought at from twelve and a half to thirty per cent. cheaper than that purchased on the opening of the cold weather.

It is hardly worth while now to discuss the causes which have placed the power to regulate the price of an article of such vast consumption in the hands of a few men. It is enough to say that such a consummation has, through many changes and after innumerable contests, been reached, and this, we imagine, no one familiar with the facts will deny. It is to be hoped that the great power of the combination will be used with moderation, and with a rational regard for the widest interest of the coal producers. We do not suppose that the mining companies will pretend that they are actuated chiefly by consideration for consumers, though they naturally assert that the consumers will prosper by their course. They intend, undoubtedly, to extend the consumption of coal as rapidly and steadily as possible. It is plainly to their interest to do so. At present, it is generally believed that the capacity for producing and transporting coal is out of proportion to the active demand for it, and this fact is used to account for the sudden break-downs, followed by the extreme rises in the price of coal for several years back. It is now understood that the companies' action will be guided by the theory that a steady market is more advantageous to the extension of consumption than one which is occasionally very low, but is again very high. We do not pretend to say how this theory will work when applied for any considerable period. The task undertaken by the combination—the contral of the Anthracite coal market—is a vast one, and may be seriously interfered with if pursued, as it will be, for years in succession. But for the present season, we believe there is no doubt of the success of the combination, or that householders may safely be guided by that fact.

THE DI CESNOLA COLLECTION.

For several weeks there have been placards on our dead walls advertising to the public the fact that the Di Cesnola collection of antiquities from the Island of Cyprus is now on exhibition at the building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, No. 128 Fourteenth-street, and that the admission thereto is fifty cents. The average citizen, who, attracted by this general announcement, should stray into the roomy old Douglas House, designated as No. 128 in the advertisement, and inquire for the Di Cesnola collection, would find what would probably appear to be an enormous number of disconnected and not very various curiosities. He would glean from the cards attached to the objects or to the cases, that the lime-stone statues and fragments of statues came from the Temple of Venus, at Golgos, in the Island of Cyprus, and that this or that column or tablet was inscribed in Greek, "Timon the Good, Hail!" or with some similar impertinent observation. All of this would pique rather than satisfy his curiosity, and might well puzzle rather than inform him.

When, however, in a couple of months, the collection is all mounted and arranged, and a brief descriptive account of it, now in preparation, is ready for distribution, the visitor may derive a great deal of solid benefit from a visit to it. For, as a matter of fact, the collection is one of absolutely unique character. There is nothing like it in Europe. It is really nothing less than a chapter heretofore undiscovered in the history of art.

Its statues afford the missing link between the sculpture of the ancient Egyptians and Assyrians, brought down to the ninth or eighth century before Christ, and the Elgin marbles which date from near the beginning of the fifth century before Christ. It embraces no specimens of either the pure ancient Oriental or the purest Greek, but it affords numerous instances of the blending of these styles, varying from those in which everything is Egyptian or Phœnician except the features to those in which the Greek or Roman largely predominates. The source of this curious variety is to be found in the history of the island, which, in ancient times, was ruled successively by Phœnicians, Egyptians, Assyrians, Syrians, Greeks, and Romans, and which was occupied by a mixed race made up from nearly every nationality then known in the three continents that surrounded the shores of the Mediterranean. With its richly wooded hills, deeply seamed with copper and more lightly with silver and gold, its fertile soil yielding oil and wine and grain without stint, Cyprus lay in the centre of the eastern curve of the sea which was the highway of the world. The Phœnicians, as they voyaged restlessly westward, found in the island a storehouse of unrivaled woods for ship-building, and of varied products for their many exchanges, and whatever conquerors struggled for the domination of the Mediterranean, from the Assyrian Sargon to the Roman Clodius, Cyprus was to each an important objective point. In this way it happened that in the temples of the island there were set up statues of many kinds, changing from the crudest form of Assyrian and Egyptian art nearly to the perfect design of the Periclean period.

In this way, also, it happened that in the tombs on the island were found innumerable objects—vases, wine-pitchers, cups, amphoræ, or water-jars, pots, plates, measures, jars for ointment, ornaments, tear-glasses, lamps, spears, shields, needles—of earthen-ware, of terra cotta, of bronze, of glass—adorned with Egyptian symbols, stamped with Greek inscriptions, with the Roman eagle, with the Oriental lotus flower, with grotesque, classical, chaste, or obscene designs. The collection of Gen. Di Cesnola consists of objects from these two sources, the temples, and the tombs. The former are the most impressive; the latter are far the most numerous, and are very interesting. We shall call attention first to the objects from the temple.

Previous to the lucky discovery by Gen. Di Cesnola in 1870, much money and labor had been expended in the search for the Temple of Venus, which was known to have existed at Golgos, somewhere near the centre of the eastern portion of the island. The explorers had been guided by the theory that this temple would be found on or near the summit of a hill. Gen. Di Cesnola reversed his view and pushed his researches along the base of heights previously explored. He was amply rewarded for his sagacity and boldness. Within a week after his parties set at work they came upon the ruins of the temple walls. These, as was finally found, embraced a parallelogram some 60 feet in length by 30 feet in width, with a portal 8 feet wide, 14 feet 9 inches from the south-east corner on the eastern face, flanked by a column on each side, and another portal on the north, six feet from the north-west corner, flanked by a double column on each side. Along the east and west walls were ranged numerous pedestals of lime-stone. Within the area were other pedestals, each arranged for a pair of statues, standing back to back, and facing to the east and west. On the floor of the temple were found a great number of fragments of statues, some of them large and easily put together to form the original figure, others presenting the torso complete, others the head, and various parts of the limbs. The statues had been cast down in various positions. When they were erect they had stood against the wall, or back to back, as in few cases—if any—were the backs finished. Some of the statues seem to have been hacked, and bear the mark of blunt-edged instruments. Others are capable of complete restoration.

Some of the colossal figures are very impressive. One, not yet mounted, is evidently a statue of Hercules. It is seven feet two or three inches in length. It is surmounted by a lion's head strongly modeled. The face presents large almond eyes, full and almost protuberant, the beard is inclosed in a bag, the right hand holds arrows, the left a club. The powerful legs are bare below the knees, the feet have sandals, and the left is considerably advanced.

Another statue, now nearly ready for the gallery, is one which is at once full of interest and baffling. It is an erect figure of noble proportions, 6 feet 6 inches high. The head wears the pointed head-dress of the Egyptian kings, richly embroidered; the hair is curled in a fashion not unlike the absurd "frisette" of modern ladies, under the close band of the head-dress, and above a smooth, round, not very broad brow. The eyes are the inevitable almond shape, standing out full beneath the rather sharply-defined eyebrows. The nose is prominent, but straight, and somewhat pointed; the lips are slightly stretched by a complacent half-smile, characteristic of nearly all the statues. The beard is sharply pointed and projecting, and carefully and elaborately cut. Over the broad chest falls a robe strongly resembling the chasuble, or royal and priestly robe of the Nineveh sculptures, with hanging sleeve to the right arm, and a long end that trails, not without grace, over the left. Above the robe on either side drop three tresses or curls of hair, reaching to the breasts. The arms are attached to the sides as low as the elbow, and thence extend, bearing in one the patera or plate, in the other (the left) the winged dove. About the lower folds of the skirt is a delicately-designed row of ivy leaves, below which the robe is perhaps fringed, perhaps only plaited. The feet are bare, and the left one is slightly advanced. What is this impressive statue? Is it the figure of a man, or of a woman, or does it embody the idea of the two sexes combined in the divinity that presided, in ancient belief, over the reproduction of the race—the parent god. There is as yet no means of positively determining. This figure is among those of an advanced type. Some are far different and ruder. The head-dresses are of the simplest and most clumsy fashion—mere bags passing tightly across the brow and behind the ears, and inclosing the hair in an immense pudding-shaped mass about the neck. The garment is only a shirt, without sleeves, reinforced at the waist by short skirts, held by a belt. The arms are bare, and have armlets above the elbow. Either both arms are still carried close to the body, or one is turned across the chest and is still attached. The trunk is small and weak, and, as the Western phrase expresses it, "slab-sided." The features are of two types, strongly resembling each other—both with almond eyes and high cheek-bones, and one with straight and sharp, the other with full and rounded nose. In both the profile is very similar, and reproduces almost exactly that of the Cypriote face of to-day. In all these figures the chin is rounded, rather narrow, well proportioned in length, and decidedly projecting. On the lips sits the unvarying smile. The ornaments are strangely various. One wears the royal Assyrian collar; another has an Assyrian scarab on the belt and a Greek Medusa's head carved in the front of the garment below. Some have on the tiara the ornamental rosette found in the bas-reliefs of Nineveh; others have the plain fillet, others still the Grecian wreath of ivy, and the peculiar wreath of olive with which to this day the Cypriotes adorn their heads. One graceful figure represents a young girl, her coiffure enriched with the rosette, holding in her hands, which rest on either rounded hip, the strings of her pantalets, which she has evidently been joining in a knot. There is a touch of pure naiveté in the face and posture; the costume is Oriental. Everywhere there is this puzzling blending and confusion. Only in a few of the heads, evidently of the later periods, is there general consistency. Some of these are almost pure Greek. The classic regularity of feature, the pure proportions, the fullness, smoothness, and harmony of the features are unmistakable. In others the Latin race appears with equal distinctness. In still others, bearing in many regards all the characteristics of the Phœnician statues, there is the aquiline nose and keen, intellectual expression of the ancient Jew.

It will be a long while before the lesson of this marvelous collection will be fully divined. Meanwhile it is good to know that Gen. Di Cesnola himself has in course of preparation a narrative of his discoveries, and a discussion of their significance. The work will have the value which industry, candor, and modest learning alone give it.

MILITARY AND NAVAL CADETS.

REORGANIZATION AT WEST POINT—RESULTS OF THE EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The class of cadets at the West Point Military Academy, which graduated this month, having been commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the army, the corps organization of the cadets at the Academy was destroyed, and to reorganize the battalion for the ensuing year new officers have been appointed, in accordance with the usual custom, the new appointees having been selected according to merit. The list of new officers approved by the Secretary of War is as follows:

Captains—Cadets Russell Thayer, M. L. Geary, J. L. Wilson, and F. M. Sibley.

Adjutant—Cadet Geo. L. Turner.

Quartermaster—Cadet C. M. Rowell.

Lieutenants—Cadets J. M. Symons, C. H. Calvanis, Geo. L. Anderson, F. S. Rice, E. B. Robertson, E. E. Hardin, Lotus Niles, H. M. Andrews, Clarence Deems, L. A. Craig, George R. Cecil, and —— Murray.

Sergeant Major—Wm. Baird.

Quartermaster's Sergeant—Alex. Rodgers.

First Sergeants—S. S. Leach, E. Wheeler, G. R. Smith, and —— Mann.

Sergeants—Ed. Hall, V. H. Bridgman, E. P. Andrews, J. M. Jones, Eugene Griffin, R. P. P. Wainwright, T. F. Davis, Willard Young, H. D. Huntington, R. K. Evans, G. V. Backus, Jr., F. E. Eltonhead.

Corporals—E. E. Dravo, C. H. Bonestead, —— Payne, G. A. Garlington, A. S. Bacon, H. D. Borup, J. W. Wilson, S. M. Rains, J. F. Guilfoyle, Granger Adams, G. O. Webster, John Pitcher, C. L. Hammond, Hamilton Rowan, Herman Dowd, C. S. Hall, G. Andrews, Eben Swift, E. E. Gale, and J. M. Baker.

During the examination of applicants for admission to the Academy as cadets, which closed this month, about 140 candidates were examined. Of this number eighty-five passed both the Academic and Medical Boards, and were accepted. Fifty-five were rejected on account of deficiency in education or physical inability. Twelve who had been nominated did not report for examination. The boards will meet again on the 25th of August, by which time the members of Congress who nominated the applicants who failed will have been notified to make new nominations of candidates to appear for examination on that date. The twelve who did not report in June will also be examined in August, provided they can show a sufficient excuse for their absence from the first examination.

At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, the whole number of candidates who reported for examination for appointment as cadet midshipmen, up to the 13th instant, when the board adjourned, was eighty-three. Of this number forty-four were found to be qualified and will be admitted; thirty-two were found deficient, and seven withdrew during the examination. The Representatives who nominated those who failed, as well as those who withdrew, will be notified immediately by the Secretary to nominate new candidates to be examined in September.

A MISPRINT CORRECTED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please state for the benefit of numerous readers what help Jay Cooke ever gave the Liberal Republicans or the New-York *Tribune*. I have asked different parties, (readers of your paper,) but they cannot tell, and think you must have made a mistake in giving him a position in "John Cochrane's Ragged Regiment," *vide* this morning's issue. If your assertion is correct, many will feel that they have been sadly disappointed in Mr. Cooke.

Yours, BROOKLYN READER.

[The name of Jay Cooke was an unfortunate misprint for Jay Gould. Mr. Jay Cooke is entirely innocent of any complicity with the miserable intrigues of the Liberal Republicans; and we thought the misprint was so obvious, especially as Jay Gould's name was mentioned a little lower down, that every reader would be sure to correct it for himself.]

POST-OFFICE CHANGES.

NEW OFFICES, NAMES OF OFFICES CHANGED, AND POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The following postal changes have been ordered during the past week:

In New-England.—Post-office Established—North Pawlet, Rutland County, Vt., Nathan Swift, postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—At East Newport, Penobscot County, Me., J. H. Weymouth; Pea Grove, Penobscot County, Me., Charles H. White; Meredith Village, Belknap County, N. H., John W. Beede; West Burke, Caledonia County, Vt., S. A. Nelson; Blandford, Hampden County, Mass., Mrs. Jane C. Robinson; Fairhaven, Bristol County, Mass., Charles H. Morton; North Truro, Barnstable County, Mass., E. P. Worthern; Hamden, New-Haven County, Conn., Jesse Warner; Lunsbury, Hartford County, Conn., James H. Smith.

In New-York.—Postmasters Appointed—Bacon Hill, Saratoga County, J. Matthes, Jr.; Cornwallville, Greene County, Wm. Barthwick; Corona, Queens County, Andrew Steele; Day, Saratoga County, Hiram Darling; Dormansville, Albany County, Erastus Gibbons; East Pike, Wyoming County, O. B. Van Dusen; Londonville, Albany County, R. A. Gore; North Hannibal, Oswego County, M. H. Cox; Pickney, Lewis County, Thomas Carroll; Richmond, Richmond County, Miss M. J. Bedell; Summit, Schoharie County, Jas. Robinson; Tuckahoe, Westchester County, Andrew M. Notte; West Newark, Tioga County, R. S. Mead. Name Changed—Windham Centre, Greene County, to Windham.

In New-Jersey.—Postmasters Appointed—Hamilton Square, Mercer County, W. C. Vanneah; Rio Grande, Cape May, J. K. Richardson.

In Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Ellendale Forge, Dauphin County, Thomas Mertz, Postmaster. Offices Discontinued—Lawrenceburg, Armstrong County; Laske's Run, Perry County. Names Changed—East Green, Erie County, to Phillipsville, C. A. Easton, Postmaster; Schwenk's Store, Montgomery County, to Swanksville, D. C. Swank, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Alvira, Union County, Joseph Yost; Bear Gap, Columbia County, Peter Yocum; Benvenue, Dauphin County, J. S. Cluyston; Buffalo Milll, Bedford County, E. George; Cardville, Washington County, John E. Ralston; Conoquonessing, Butler County, Conrad Nicholas; Greenwood Furnace, Huntingdon County, F. D. Parker; Kelly Point, Union County, Benjamin Geneberling; Luzerne, Luzerne County, A. M. Jeffords; Meuno, Mifflin County, D. M. Courtner; Muddy Creek, Lancaster County, Benjamin Y. Bahner; Minntown, Washington County, Jonathan Caester; Rebucks, Northumberland County, Henry C. Fisher; Rowzerville, Franklin County, Charles H. Buhrman; Salem, Snyder County, David Witmer; Springdale, Allegheny County, S. G. Barnes; Sugartown, Chester County, Edward Worrell; Turbotville, Northumberland County, Henry Dennis; Wapwallopen, Luzerne County, Tobias Schobert.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

By Grace Greenwood.

When I said that in the dull languor of our Summer collapse we felt none of your fierce Northern excitements, I should have excepted the Anthony suffrage case. That touched us nearly if not deeply. The ark of the holy political covenant resting here—the sacred mules that draw it being stabled in the Capitol for half a year at a time—the woman who has laid unsanctified hands upon it, is naturally regarded with peculiar horror. I did not take exception to THE TIMES' article of June 19 on this case. It was mild and courteous in tone, and the view taken of the Fourteenth Amendment plea seems to me the only sound one. I certainly do not want to get into your political preserves by any quibble or dodge. I want my right there freely granted and guaranteed, and will be politely treated when I come, or I won't stay. The promised land of justice and equality is not to be reached by a short cut. I fear we have a large part of the forty years of struggle and zigzaging before us yet. I am pretty sure that our Moses has not appeared. I think he will be a woman. Often the way seems dark, as well as long, when I see so much fooling with the great question of woman's claims to equal educational advantages with men; to just remuneration for good work, especially in teaching, and fair credit for her share in the patriotic and benevolent enterprises of the age. I do not say that equal pay for equal services will never be accorded to women, even in the civil service, till she has the ballot to back her demand; but that is the private opinion of many high Government officials. I do not say that woman's right to be represented, as well as taxed, will never be recognized as a logical practical result of the democratic principle till the Democrats come into power. But it may be so. The Gospel was first offered to the Jews, but first accepted by the Gentiles.

In your article, fair as it was in spirit, you failed to touch upon two points which struck me rather painfully. It seems that Judge Hunt, after pronouncing a learned, and, I suppose, a sound opinion, peremptorily ordered the jury to bring the defendant in guilty. Now, could not twelve honest, intelligent jurymen be trusted to defend their birthright against one woman? Why such zeal, such more than Roman sternness? Again, in the trial of the inspectors of elections, why were both Judge and jurymen so merciful? No verdict of guilty was ordered, and the council of twelve who had seen fit to punish Miss Anthony by a fine of $100 and costs, merely mulcted in the modest sum of $25 each defenseless defendant sinning against light. Was it that they considered in their manly clemency the fact that women have superior facilities for earning money; or, did they give heed to the old, old excuse, "The woman tempted me, and I did register?"

It surely is strange that such severe penalties should be visited on a woman, for a first and only indiscretion in the suffrage line, when a man may rise up on election morning, and go forth, voting and to vote. If he be of an excitable and mercurial nature, one of the sort of citizens which sweet Ireland empties on us by the county, he may sportively flit about among the polls, from ward to ward, of the Metropolis, and no man say him nay; he may even travel hilariously from city to city, with free passes and free drinks—who treats Miss Anthony?—making festive calls, and dropping ballots for cards, and no disturbance comes of it—he is neither fined nor confined. So, it would seem, "a little voting is a dangerous thing."

Say what you will, the whole question of woman's status in the State and the Church, in society and in the family, is full of absurd contradictions and monstrous anomalies. We are so responsible, yet irresponsible—we are idols, we are idiots—we are everything, we are nothing. We are the caryatides, bearing up the entablature of the temple of liberty we are never allowed to enter. We may plot against a government, and hang for it; but if we help to found and sustain a government by patriotic effort and devotion, by toil and hardship, by courage, loyalty, and faith; by the sacrifice of those nearest and dearest to us, and then venture to clutch at the crumbs that fall from the table where our Masters Jonathan, Patrick, Hans and Sambo sit at feast, you arrest us, imprison us, try us, fine us, and then add injury to insult, by calling us old, ugly, and fanatical.

One is forcibly reminded of the sermon of the colored brother on woman, the heads of which discourse were: "Firstly, What am woman? Secondly, Whar did she come from? Thirdly, Who does she belong to? Fourthly, Which way am she gwine to?"

The law and the Gospel have settled "secondly" and "thirdly." Woman came from man, and belongs to him by the mortgage he holds on her through that spare-rib; but "firstly" and "fourthly" remain as profound and unsolvable questions as they were before the Ethiopian divine wrestled with them. But perhaps this troublous and perplexed existence is our "be-all and end-all;" that in the life beyond, man may foreclose that old mortgage and reabsorb woman into his glorified and all-sufficient being.

I have never believed with Miss Anthony that the Fourteenth Amendment was going to help us. I have never accepted certain other of her theories; but I believe in and accept her, as a woman of intense convictions, of high courage and constancy; and I don't like to hear her ridiculed and abused. If anything can make me think meanly of my young brothers of the Press, it is the way they pelt and pester Susan B. Anthony. For shame, boys! Never a one of you will make the man she is. Even some of our Washington editors turn aside from the fair game. Providence, in its inscrutable wisdom, has provided for them in the Board of Public Works, to vent their virtuous indignation and manly scorn of the woman they are determined shall stand in perpetual pillory in the market-place of this great, free Republic.

While they are doubling the guard round the ballot-box in your State, the impression is that, here in Washington, the authorities are relaxing the virtuous vigilance established with such a flourish of Republican trumpets a year or two ago over the civil service. Applicants for Government positions are no longer compelled, without exception, to "enter in at the straight gate"—they climb the fence, they dig under it, they crawl through hollow logs, they get in any way, no matter how, provided they have good, knowing friends inside. This is what people say. If the Administration is really kicking away the plank on which it set its best foot, if the reform we all hoped so much from is going by the board—the Civil Service Board—I am particularly and profoundly sorry, for the sake of the women in the departments. Whatever the defects of the system in its details, it has proved a good thing for them—perhaps too good to be allowed to continue. It is the only means by which women of the highest worth and capacity could hope to attain to good clerical positions. It is the only practical concession by Government to the brave demand of Mr. Curtis for "fair play for women." But whether as a practical working system it triumphs by its innate right and justice, or is overthrown by the selfishness of politicians and the greed of power, I hold that it has demonstrated the capacity of women to attain to and fill very responsible places, to be first-class servants of the Government, which is honored by their honest and faithful service. The experiment proves that if unjust hindrances of custom and prejudice be removed, they may develop extensive abilities undreamed of, even by themselves. Were other barriers that keep them out of the placid paradise of politics thrown down, it is possible they might display some genius for administration and legislation—who knows? I hope I am not given to boasting, but I venture to say that, given the franchise—given a million or two of dollars—troops of political friends, of the sort whose devotion is not measured by scruples, but by drams—given, above all, a pliant and unprejudiced Legislature, and some fine morning I will walk into the United States Senate, and present my credentials with a candid and a Kansas air. I think I shall prefer a seat by that good woman's rights man, Mr. Frelinghuysen. He is aristocratic, but he is evangelical. I will vote with Buckingham, and listen with Abijah Gilbert; and if, at any time, I shall not be good, they may take me and shake me, and set me down hard by Bogy or Brownlow.

There is a new rule adopted by the new Civil Service Commission, which all applicants ought to know before subjecting themselves to the severe ordeal of a competitive examination. It is, that no man or woman having a relative in a Government office, here or elsewhere, can receive an appointment as clerk or copyist. If this arbitrary rule should be applied to all the higher offices, what dismay and disruption it would cause—how many a happy family circle would be broken up!

Your other Washington correspondent, mentioning the promotion of Miss Mary Nichols, of the Patent Office, to the position of Third Assistant Examiner, stated that three other ladies creditably passed the same examination, which was "strictly of a general scientific nature," but that the Commissioner had given notice that only one lady would, in any event, be appointed to try the novel experiment of so dizzy and dangerous an exaltation as a third assistant examinership under Leggett. The solemnity and momentousness of the event may well give us pause. But what of the three other aspirants? At the festive board of the assistant examiners are there no more vacant chairs for ladies of good character and fair attainments of a general scientific nature? Alas, no. The fact is, there are too many of us. I can think of no relief for coming generations, for future Leggetts and Richardsons, except through the heroic remedy of quietly putting all female infants out of the way. Nothing could be so good for us except a long and glorious succession of Herods.

Are you not gratified to see how almost every Washington paper chronicles the conversion of another Congressman to your view of the salary question? Still, many hang back, hesitating between popularity and pay.

"How happy could I be with either," &c.

Much precious time has been lost, but there is still space for repentance. While the lamp holds out to burn, the vilest sinner may return his back salary. Brother Butler, the door is open; Brother Bingham, tempt not Providence on the briny deep with that heavy swag in your pockets.

GENERAL NOTES.

Mr. M. M. Ballou has retired from the management of the Boston *Globe*.

The July dividends payable in Boston amount to $10,117,793, against $12,063,034 last January, and $13,756,666 in July 1872.

The nail manufacturers in New-England have agreed to stop their works in July and August, owing to the recent over production.

Hon. R. R. Sloan refuses again to be the Ohio Democrats' candidate for Lieutenant Governor, on account of private business engagements.

A Massachusetts clergyman, forty years of age, was wedded to a fourteen-years old girl last week, to the great scandal of the people.

Chicago street-car drivers have been receiving as wages one fare in six, but they have recently been cut down to one fare in seven, and many of them are dissatisfied.

The plucky mistress of a colored school in Texas, whose school-house was burned by an incendiary, assembles her scholars and continues teaching under a brush shed.

A renewed effort is being made in Massachusetts to raise funds for a monument over the late Gov. John A. Andrew's grave, at Hingham, which is now marked by only a little flag.

Harry Edwards, of the California Theatre, San Francisco, has presented to the State University a valuable collection of Australian plants, numbering 1,000 specimens, and 700 species.

Mrs. Nancy Harvey died in Baltimore on Friday last. If she had not "lived out" all her days, she might have lived longer. As it was, she was one hundred and seventeen years old.

The horse of a practicing physician, if not worth more than $100, is now exempted from taxation in Connecticut. The Legislature has just refused to extend the exemption to $200 beasts.

The Chicago *Times* publishes reports from different points in the North-western States, which indicate that the yield of most kinds of grain, and especially wheat, will be considerably above the average product.

Two policemen in Little Rock, Ark., put out in a boat and rescued a young man from drowning one afternoon last week, and then hauled him before a court and had him fined for bathing in the river before sunset.

Mr. B. F. Brown, of Brown County, Ohio, has plowed up the brown head of a wooden image, and imagines that it was made by the mound builders. Probably it will prove to be the head of a child's toy monkey.

The descendants of Gen. John Stark, the revolutionary hero, propose to enlarge the cemetery in New-Hampshire in which his body rests, and to convey it to the State on condition that it be kept forever in good condition.

Two young men in Burlington, Iowa, quarreled about a young lady, and fought it out with pistols. They did not succeed in killing each other, but one of them sent a bullet through the leg of a small boy and their injured honor was satisfied.

Miss Hulett, Chicago's new lady lawyer, has studied law three years, and was admitted to the Bar after a severe examination before the Supreme Court. There were twenty-three gentlemen in the class, and she surpassed them all. The average age of the class was twenty-four, and she was but nineteen.

A Vermonter writes to a California paper protesting against the introduction of the yellow perch into the Pacific States. He pronounces them to be small, bony, tasteless, prickly as a porcupine, and prolific as the locusts of Egypt; and declares that they would soon drive all other fish from their vicinity.

James H. Allen, the messenger of the Revere Bank, Boston, who disappeared a month ago and returned on Friday last and restored the funds he carried away, was arrested by the police as soon as he ventured home. He was examined before the Municipal Court on Saturday, and President Walley, of the bank, appeared and stated that Allen had returned the identical money and other property carried away by him, and that he seemed to have acted entirely on impulse and to have repented at once. Allen also made a statement, and was then discharged.

The Roman Catholic Bishop at Montreal has at last so far yielded to the importunities of the members of the Typographical Union as to permit the interment of the remains of their dead comrade in that part of the cemetery reserved for unbaptized infants, still persisting that he could not let him be interred in consecrated ground. He explained to them that he did not confound them with the Internationals or other bodies, but he understood them to form a branch of trades-unions, and he was implacably opposed to trades-unions as subversive of social order and public morality. The feeling among the craft in Montreal is one of intense surprise and disappointment.

AN INTERESTING WAR CHARACTER.

A telegram from Indianapolis, Ind., says that a Louisville detective arrived there on Thursday afternoon last with a requisition for the arrest of Tom Langsdale, charged with the murder of Col. Millard in 1866. Langsdale was Gen. Buford's scout in Kentucky during the war, and in the discharge of his duty killed a number of rebels. Millard, who was a rebel Colonel, met Langsdale, so the latter says, at the time of the killing, and threatened to kill him, but Langsdale, who had learned to be handy with his pistol, drew first and killed Millard. He fled to Indianapolis, and several times efforts have been made to arrest him, but Gov. Baker has always refused to issue a warrant. Langsdale made his escape while the Court was deciding upon a writ of habeas corpus in his case.

THE SECOND PICNIC.

ANOTHER HAPPY GATHERING OF POOR CHILDREN—INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

The Excursion given on Saturday was in every way a success. The number of children taken was 1,492, of whom only seven were over fourteen, they having charge of younger children. All of the boys and girls were gathered from the poor neighborhoods of the First, Fifth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards.

At 7:45 A. M. the barge arrived at the foot of Franklin-street, finding the pier crowded by nearly a thousand children, all anxious to go on the picnic. These boys and girls were nearly all poorly clad and many were barefooted, yet joy and expectation were depicted on every face, for all appeared to know that they were to be well treated and cared for. Scarcely had the gangways been prepared for the passage of the children than a ringing cheer announced that the work of embarkation had commenced. The task was an arduous one, despite the systematic method adopted. As the boys and girls passed over the gangway, they were formed in two lines, each being sent in a different direction, in order that both stairways to the upper deck could be used. As each child came on board a printed refreshment ticket was thrust into its hand, to be taken up at breakfast, and the line was kept moving so rapidly that in less than twenty minutes about 700 children were safely embarked.

Every child over the prescribed age was rejected, except in two cases of cripples. Those turned away took the matter in good part, despite their disappointment. Those children belonging to the schools were under good discipline, but with them came large masses of boys and girls wholly distinct in their appearance. The school children were cleanly, though poorly dressed, but the street-waifs came in the shreds and tatters so familiar in the streets where tenement-houses abound. One class marched soberly on board, careful to obey the instructions given them, but the untamed Arabs of the streets danced and sung, cheered and yelled, as they, too, found themselves going on the barge. So much has been said about the diversity of costume among the children enjoying these excursions that it seems unnecessary to describe those seen yesterday. The most noticeable feature was the fact that scarcely any boy had a full suit of clothes. Some were minus a jacket, others had no shirt, over a hundred were hatless, and fully four times that number were barefooted.

When all were embarked the barge started up the North River and stopped at the Christopher-street dock for another detachment of little ones. The same system of embarkation was observed, and with such success that 700 more children were soon on board. Still the crowd continued, and it was found impossible to take all that were applying, though 400 or 500 of them were eligible and deserving—the manager finding himself surrounded by a dense mass of children, all clamoring to be taken, who were only quieted by a promise to take them some other day.

As soon as the barge started up the river preparations were made for breakfast. The buttered rolls were all piled up on long tables near one of the staircases, and at the other end of the deck were other tables filled with mugs of milk. As soon as all was ready, the children were formed in line on the upper deck and passed down the stairs in single file, each boy or girl being required to surrender the refreshment ticket received at the gangway. As they passed the ticket-taker the children were given a roll and sent forward for milk. When all had emptied the mug handed them, they were sent up-stairs, and having no ticket were thus prevented from coming down-stairs again. In this way the whole number were fed in a remarkably short time.

The trip to the grove was a very pleasant one, and the tide being favorable the children began to disembark at 11 o'clock, each receiving sandwiches and cake. The girls went up into the woods in search of flowers and ferns, but the boys rushed headlong to the bathing cove, after which all repaired to the tent and witnessed a Punch and Judy performance, the band also adding to the fun. At 3 o'clock the children began returning to the barge, and as they did so received more sandwiches and a mug of lemonade. By 4 o'clock all were on board, and the party started for home. While the ice-cream was being served, a terrific rain-storm came on, accompanied by thunder and lightning. By lowering the storm awnings the children were thoroughly protected, and when the rain ceased the air was cool and pleasant. Very few cases of illness occurred, all of an unimportant nature. By 7 o'clock all of the children were safely landed at their respective wharves, all in excellent spirits. The following were the expenses of the day:

Barge, tug, and row-boats	$135 00
Wooden barriers, tables, and horses	66 00
Band	55 00
140 pounds ham	25 20
31 pounds tongue	6 51
51 pounds butter	15 81
64 pounds corned beef	11 52
300 loaves of bread	30 00
1,500 French rolls	15 00
1,500 sponge cakes	45 00
6 pounds coffee	2 04
Half barrel sugar	12 00
Steward's small stores	5 85
One box lemons	12 25
Citric acid	7 00
200 quarts ice-cream	70 00
200 quarts fresh milk	12 00
1,500 pounds ice	3 75
Dinners for police and band	16 00
Ribbon badges	16 00
Car fare	16 50
Printing	12 33
Punch and Judy	10 00
Swings at grove	15 00
Steward and waiters	40 00
Extra help	3 00
Cartage	2 00
Petty cash	8 30
Total	$669 06

The state of the Fund continues to be very satisfactory, as we have received sufficient in new subscriptions to defray current expenses and those to be incurred for the third excursion, which will be given on Saturday next. The following additional contributions are duly acknowledged:

Friends	$500 00
R. T. A., (Lenox, Mass.)	50 00
J. G. Duncan	10 00
L. A. B.	5 00
Total	$565 00
Previously recorded	5,274 27
Aggregate of Fund	$5,839 27

An error occurred in our acknowledgments on Saturday. "Florence" was credited with $5 and "Linda" only $1. It should have been "Linda $5" and "Florence $1."

FATAL SHOOTINGS—INTENTIONAL AND ACCIDENTAL.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—J. M. Stoddard, proprietor of the hotel at Farmington, Minn., in a dispute yesterday with a boarder named Brown, was shot dead. The Sheriff attempted to arrest Brown, who resisted, and was shot and killed by the Sheriff.

On Wednesday evening, a German living in Fillmore County, Nebraska, attempted to kill J. B. Corry, but only wounded him in the leg. The next morning the neighbors went to the would-be assassin's house and found that he had blown his own brains out.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—About 12:30 last night Mike Cochran was shot by Joseph Forsythe. It is alleged that Forsythe on leaving a concert saloon on Baltimore-street, in company with three females, was attacked by Cochran, and during the fight the latter was shot. At the examination this morning Forsythe was committed to await the result of Cochran's injuries. Cochran is now lying in the hospital in a critical condition.

Charles Baker, aged fourteen, was shot dead this afternoon at the residence of Henry Schellhaus, No. 40 Leadenhall-street. Mr. Schellhaus and his son George, aged fourteen, were arrested. The two boys had been playing together, and it is probable Baker was accidentally shot. The pistol was found in the cellar of the house.

CAPTURE OF WAGNER.

PORTLAND, Me., June 29.—Lewis H. Wagner, the Isles of Shoals murderer, was arrested by a farmer in Farmington, N. H., about thirty-six miles from Alfred, Me., on Saturday afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock. He called at the house of W. P. Tanner and asked for something to eat, saying he had eaten nothing for several days but a few plums and berries, which he found in the woods. He was footsore and weary. While he was eating his supper Tanner, suspecting his identity, went out and called some neighbors to assist in arresting him. When he returned Wagner had finished eating, and had started off into the woods again, but was pursued and captured. He made but slight resistance, and said he had been tempted two or three times to return to Alfred jail. He was immediately taken to Farmington and delivered into the custody of the Sheriff of Strafford County, who put him in irons, and he will be taken to Alfred to-morrow. Wagner states that McCarty and Harrington, who escaped with him, had separated from him but a short time before his capture.

THE TIMES ESTABLISHMENT.

RECENT IMPROVEMENTS.

NEW TYPE, NEW PRESSES, NEW MACHINERY—PREPARATIONS FOR TRANSACTING OUR INCREASING BUSINESS — THE WALTER PRESS.

Several months ago our readers were informed of the proposed addition to the publishing and business portion of THE TIMES building, rendered necessary by the paper's increasing business. The same reasons demanded correspondingly extensive improvements in the mechanical departments of the establishment. These improvements have been almost completed. New fonts of type, Hoe's patent cases, new engines, new boilers, larger space for our printing-machines and pressmen, a new Walter press, with the peculiar process of stereotyping connected with it, Chambers' folding-machines, Otis Brothers' patent elevator, and everything that could insure the most rapid and satisfactory issue of a great journal, are now in use. The offices and general outfit of the publishing house, by Vogel & Co., of this City, are the subject of commendation for the facilities they afford to transact business easily and without delay. It was the object of the proprietors to give the subscribers, advertisers, and everybody doing business with them the best accommodation possible. Therefore Mr. Jackson, the architect, took the work in hand with that view, and the result is in every respect satisfactory.

The furniture of the office is of solid black walnut, and the cabinet fittings are of the same material. These apartments, carpeted with Axminster, are arranged in the following manner: The cashier's office fronts on Park-row; next to it are Mr. Geo. Jones' business and private offices, with the vaults or safe for the deposit of books and valuable documents; then Mr. G. E. Jones' office; while beyond are several others. The iron girders and ceilings are frescoed, and the walls are painted French gray, with a line of frescoing just above the black-walnut border. By the removal of the publisher's and cashier's rooms from the old office, the space for the clerks to work in was materially increased on the Park-row side, and the counter having been extended from that side to the Nassau-street entrance, greater accommodation for subscribers and advertisers was obtained. The black-walnut fittings, with French panels and fine glass partitions, set off the old office in an entirely new dress of tasteful as well as useful design. The work of the clerks, too, can be got through to the better satisfaction of the persons with whom they are dealing.

But these improvements have been described before by our contemporaries. We desire now to inform our friends of the important additions since made to other departments, by which the facilities for publishing THE TIMES can be made equal to all the demands upon us. In the first place, then, our composition-room has received new fonts of brevier, minion, nonpareil, agate, and a large variety of display type for advertisements. But probably the most important acquisition in this department will be recognized by our readers in the new agate figures we now use. They were patented by Bruce's Son & Co., of No. 13 Chambers-street, and are a marked improvement on the old style. Bruce's invention gives a clear and distinct impression, the beauty and usefulness of which will be at once appreciated by our advertising patrons. A glance at the advertising columns of the paper will at once show their superiority over anything heretofore in use. The increased ease of discerning the numerals is found as well in the fractions. There are no lines in this type between the enumerator and denominator to confuse the eye. The figures stand right and left in proper position, and are clearly divided by a blank white space. The stereotypers are now placed in the press-room, in the basement of the building. Here the "forms" come down in iron boxes, and each on its arrival is put on the molding press with the matrix. It is "run through" here, and afterward removed to the steam-table to be dried; thence it is removed to the "scorcher," an iron box containing fire, where it is left long enough to harden; thence it is removed to the "casting-box," and is given its first shape. By means of a swinging crane fixed to a pillar, it is raised and swung to another machine called a "tail-cutter," a machine the size and shape of the required "form," with a sharp saw attachment which cuts the tail off and makes the the bottom type "flush." From this machine it passes to the "trimmer," which clips out the spaces intended to be blank, and then it goes to the "back-planer," which smooths the back of the stereotyped form and makes it ready for the press, whither it is next carried. There are now two systems of stereotyping used—the Walter and Hoe. The latter is called the old way, and shapes the plate from side to side; the other shapes the plate from head to tail. These systems derive their names from the presses on which the plates are used.

The rapidly increasing circulation of the NEW-YORK TIMES, in both its daily and weekly editions, has rendered an increase in the mechanical resources of the establishment imperative. The two large Hoe revolving-presses already in use failed to print a sufficient number of sheets to insure prompt and rapid delivery—a matter of great importance. In order to print our immense daily edition, we have been compelled for some time to put the paper to press at an inconveniently early hour, and even then were frequently unable to furnish all the copies desired, for want of time. To obviate this difficulty, new presses have been ordered, the Walter pattern being selected as the best now known. One of these presses is already in position, and will be running regularly in a few days.

The addition of these new presses and other machinery rendered it necessary to procure greater steam power. Fully aware of this fact, and to leave no room for doubt in the positive success of the mechanical part of THE TIMES establishment, *two* new engines were bought and placed in the press-room. They were constructed by Jas. Bulger & Co., of Brooklyn, and are called the "Bulger engines." They are elegantly built and fitted up. They are of forty-five horse power each, cylinders are 14-inch bore by 30-inch stroke, placed upon an iron bed-plate 18 feet 6 inches long, 16½ inches deep, weigh about 4,500 pounds; are connected by one wrought-iron shaft 8 inches diameter, and have a band-driving wheel 12 feet diameter, 20-inch face, weighing 8,000 pounds.

They can be run separately or together; there are two boilers that can be used separately or together also, and there are two shafts. In short, to guard against delays which might be occasioned by accident, everything is duplicated, and THE TIMES would come out at its usual hour in the morning, although it might contain a very good account of a serious accident to its own shaft, engine or boiler. These horizontal double engines are finely mounted. The jacket of the cylinder, oil-cups, and steam-valves are nickel-plated. They are also furnished with a Houtun-governor valve, which saves as well as regulates steam. One very pleasant peculiarity of this machine is that it makes scarcely any noise when running. The "Bulger" is set on a concrete foundation, eight feet below the buildings. It also rests on granite beds, through which it is bolted to the concrete, and is solidity itself.

The paper, when printed, has to go through a very important process—folding for the mail. When done by hand it occupies much time, to lessen which five Chambers Folding-machines, worked by steam, are now used. They fold papers in five different shapes, and are a great improvement. Another addition to the increased facilities in this department is the "Otis Brothers' Patent Elevator." It consists of a twelve horse-power engine, worked by steam, conveyed from the main boiler through a 1¼-inch pipe. By it is hoisted and lowered to the Park-row sidewalk an elevator, on which is placed paper or anything needed in the press-room. By means of an iron tramway and traveling chain-pulley a cart can be unloaded at the curb, and its rolls, cases, or packages placed on the elevator without once touching the sidewalk.

From this description an idea of the magnitude of the improvements progressing in this establishment can be gleaned. But the more fully to enlighten our readers on the facilities for the rapid printing of our very large and increasing edition, we append the following description of the "Walter Press:"

The new machine has been invented and brought to maturity in the *Times* Printing-office, by the enterprise and perseverance of Mr. Walter, M. P.—hence its name, the "Walter Press." The press which we have now in our office contains the latest improvements and adaptations of the inventors; and the results, in speed, economy, and excellence of work, are such as to astonish even those who have had intimate knowledge of what had previously been accomplished by Hoe's and other fast printing machines.

The Walter Press is what is called a "perfecting" machine, as it prints both sides of the sheet at one operation, and for this reason the "register" is necessarily perfect—that is to say, the pages on one side are printed exactly on the back of the pages on the other side. The manual skill required in other machines to lay on sheet after sheet with the requisite accuracy is entirely dispensed with. There is a great reduction in the number of inking rollers, less ink is required, fewer blankets, and the whole details of the machine are so simple and solid, that, with ordinary care, there is nothing liable to get out of order. The exclusive use of stereotype plates releases the type from all wear and tear, so that a font lasts several times as long as it could when the printing was done direct from the type. Even to the uninitiated, the Walter press, when seen in operation, at once proclaims its merits by its rapid and accurate production, its almost self-acting character, and its simplicity. A reel of tightly-rolled paper, in the form in which it leaves the paper-mill, fully four miles in length, and weighing nearly 6 cwt., is placed at one end of the machine, and in the process of unreeling is damped, printed first on one side then on the reverse with unfailing precision, is cut into sheets, and delivered at the rate of fully 12,000 copies per hour at the other end of the machine. The delivery takes place on two boards, each of which receives a sheet alternately. The boards are watched by lads, who, notwithstanding the great speed, have still time to see that the work is properly done. While printing the paper travels through the machine at the rate of nearly 1,000 feet per minute, and a reel four miles long is thus printed in less than twenty-five minutes. The delay in changing from one reel to another scarcely exceeds a minute, so that the production is thus almost continuous.

The paper is led from the reel into a series of small cylinders, where it gets damped, and is then brought between the first and second of four cylinders raised perpendicularly above each other. The top cylinder is encircled by stereotype casts from four pages of type, and the lowest of the four cylinders is similarly surrounded by stereotype plates of the remaining four pages of the newspaper. The paper, in passing between the first and second cylinders, receives the impression on one side. It then passes backward between the second and third cylinders, and resumes its forward direction in passing between the third and fourth cylinders, from the latter of which it receives an impression from the stereotyped plates on the side of the paper exactly opposite the part printed by the top cylinder. The paper continues its course onward till it passes between two cylinders exactly in the centre of the machine, where, by a very ingenious contrivance, it is cut into sheets, each forming a complete newspaper. Adjoining the cutting cylinders is an index, which counts each sheet as it is cut. After the cutting is accomplished, the sheet is led forward by a set of tapes till it reaches the apex of the triangle formed by the left portion of the machine. From this point it descends perpendicularly, and the sheets are thrown alternately forward and backward on to the boards held by the two lads. The series of rollers immediately to the left of the reel, and a similar series on the left of the upper printing cylinder, supply and distribute the ink, which is pumped up by mechanical contrivances from a cistern placed beneath the floor.

Compared with the speed of the Walter Press, the fastest presses of the old construction look as if they were going to sleep. Their speed was governed by the limit of dexterity in the layer-on, and as for all practical purposes he could not feed in more than from thirty to thirty-two sheets per minute, it was only possible to get the power of printing large numbers by multiplying the impression cylinders for each type-bearing surface. But when beyond four, or, at the outside, six impression cylinders in a press are reached, the complication becomes objectionably great. The stoppages are frequent, the waste excessive, and the risk of accident to the machine and material formidable. The working cost of such machines must be heavy, and the working cost is the essential thing to consider; especially when the circulation of a newspaper rises beyond the producing power of one press, and it becomes necessary to duplicate, triplicate, and quadruplicate, to meet the demand. The speed of the Walter Press being, on the other hand, independent altogether of manual dexterity, and regulated solely by mechanical appliances, is capable of increase in a way that no printing machine on any other principle can possibly be. Experiments have shown that the machines can produce excellent work at the rate of 15,000 and even 17,000 complete copies of an eight-page paper per hour.

MOB LAW IN INDIANA.

AN ALLEGED MURDERER TAKEN FROM JAIL AND HANGED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 29.—About 2 o'clock this morning a body of masked men entered Salem, Ind., seized and held prisoners the town patrolmen, and, proceeding to the jail, demanded the keys of Deputy Sheriff Craycroft, who resides in the building. The sheriff refused to give up the keys under any peril, when he was seized and confined, and a sledge-hammer procured with which the mob proceeded to force its way into the cell of Delos Hefferen who murdered Halstead a few days since. They broke through the outer door and then got a footstairs leading to the upper story, where Heffren's cell was situated. The cell had two doors, the first made of wood, covered on both sides with heavy iron plates, the whole being about nine inches thick and fastened with heavy iron staples and a padlock. This door was soon broken open, and the mob reached the second door, about three feet behind the first. This door was made of inch solid iron, but was soon burst open, and the murderer stood face to face with the vigilants. Heffren had watched the progress of the mob, which came thirsting for his blood, and had prepared himself as well as he could for desperate resistance. Knowing death awaited him if taken he determined to fight to the last with some pieces of the furniture of his cell. He stood like a tiger at bay and guarded the door. The mob, knowing the desperate character of the man, and that the first who entered would meet certain death, hesitated to attempt an entrance. They procured balls of twine, saturated them with coal oil and turpentine, and threw some of them into the cell, and threw others forward on the ends of long poles and set them ablaze. Having thus lighted up the cell, bringing the victim into full view, the mob opened fire upon him. Some twenty shots were fired, one of which entered his breast, and another broke his arm. This incapacitated him from using the arm which held the chair he had seized to defend himself. A rock was thrown at him, and struck him on the head and knocked him down, and before he could recover he was seized, tied and dragged out of the cell and of the jail.

"What are you going to do with me?" he asked.

"Hang you," was the reply.

"I will go along with you," he said.

He was immediately taken to a covered railroad bridge, about thirty feet high, about two squares from the jail, where he asked time to pray, but the lynchers replied they could not wait. The rope was put around his neck and thrown over a rafter of the bridge. Hefferen was then pushed off. As soon as he was dead the lynchers returned to the jail, gathered up everything they had left that could afford a clue to their identity, released the Sheriff and guards, and scattered in every direction. None were recognized, and no person knows by what road they entered or left town. The body was hanging till 4 o'clock, when it was taken down and brought home. Only the citizens living near the jail were aware of the affair. The greatest excitement prevails in the town and vicinity.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Two incendiary fires were kindled simultaneously in the Phenix Building, in Providence, R. I., on Saturday evening. One was extinguished by the police, but the other, in the fifth story, gained some headway. The whole Fire Department was summoned by three alarms, and the fire was confined to the upper part, though almost the whole of the great building was drenched with water. The total loss may reach $100,000; fully covered by insurance. The building was owned by the heirs of George A. Howard. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $50,000, all in foreign companies. The other losers, chiefly by water, are Remington & Perkins, wholesale millinery goods; Farnum & Sherman; Butler, Brown & Co., leather and manufacturer's supplies; J. Richmond Potter, Denison & Co., C. G. Cahoone, E. M. Thurston & Co., Boston Shoe-store, Mrs. C. Handy, Mrs. William A. Howard, and the Knights of Pythias; all insured, mainly in foreign offices. Three firemen were injured. One was taken to the hospital, but will recover. The First Presbyterian Church, and the hall, formerly the Academy of Music, were slightly damaged.

A fire broke out in Samuel Griffin's carriage manufactory, main-street, Concord, N. H., yesterday morning early, destroying the shops, his house and barn. Loss about $10,000; insurance, $5,000. The North Church, south of the carriage shops, also caught and was entirely destroyed, with a large organ. Loss on the church about $15,000; insurance on chapel, organ and individual pews about $6,000. The house of Hon. Sylvester Dana and a barn of Lyman Merrill were also burned. Loss on the former $3,000; insurance $2,500; and on the latter $700; insurance $500. A house in process of construction was also partially destroyed. Loss $500; no insurance.

ROCHESTER UNIVERSITY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 29.—The exercises of Commencement Week at the Rochester University began this evening by the delivery of the annual sermon before the Young Men's Christian Association of the University, by Rev. Charles W. Wood, of Brooklyn, in the Central Presbyterian Church. His subject was "The Stability of Christianity and the Power of the Pulpit." The Sophomore prize declamation will take place at Corinthian Hall to-morrow evening.

A TURNERS' FESTIVAL.

CINCINNATI, June 29.—The Turners' festival closed to-night with exercises during the day and evening at Inwood Park. The following prizes were awarded: For turning, first prize, a gold medal, William Medart, of St. Louis. Fourteen other prizes were awarded in this department. For declamation, H. Rose, of Kansas City. For shooting, F. Fender, of Cincinnati. For turning, (by boys,) A. Galowski, of Milwaukee. For swimming, Karl Run, of Covington. The weather has been fair during the day. It is estimated that from 6,000 to 8,000 people visited the ground to-day.

OBITUARY.

HON. WILLIAM WHITING.

Hon. William Whiting, member of Congress from the Third District of Massachusetts, died last night at his residence at Boston Highlands.

Mr. Whiting was a native of Concord, Mass., where he was born March 3, 1813. He graduated at Harvard College in 1833, and at the Cambridge Law School in 1838, when he began the practice of his profession in this State. He was Solicitor of the War Department from 1862 to 1865, when he was obliged to give his attention to graver questions. His service there is a part of the history of the country. His work on war powers under the Constitution, which passed through forty-three editions, stands alone in an important branch of public law, which he entered almost as a pioneer, and explored till the termination of the war, made the service no longer necessary. Mr. Whiting has since that time been frequently employed by the departments as legal adviser. In the intervals of his professional labor Mr. Whiting took much interest in historical and antiquarian studies, and was a member and officer of many societies devoted to these pursuits.

MR. JESSIE R. GRANT, FATHER OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Jesse R. Grant, father of President Grant, died at his residence in Covington, Ky., of general debility, about 7 o'clock last night. The President, although expected in a special train, had not arrived there at the time of the death.

The Cincinnati *Inquirer* of June 27 says of the last illness of Mr. Grant:

"Since his paralytic stroke he has been quite lame, deafer than before, and has had difficulty in utterance. Yet, until two weeks ago, he kept about, and at times seemed almost spry. At last, a fortnight ago, nearly at the close of his seventy-ninth year, the venerable father of the President succumbed to "general debility," or to that painless yet fatal disease which mortuary reports classify as "old age." He is attended by Mrs. Grant and her daughter, Mrs. Cramer, the President's sister. Minister Cramer left here a few days ago. He had intended to leave for Washington some time in advance of his sailing for Copenhagen, but remained until the last moment, alarmed at his father-in-law's condition. That Dr. Thomas, the family physician, and Surgeon Swift, United States Army, called in consultation, regard the end as very near is certain. Mr. Grant himself believes that it is a question of not many days, and is indeed so feeble that a male nurse has to be with him night and day. The old man's path has not always been strewn with roses, nor have we always been able to speak kindly of him; yet there is much of grandeur in the closing hours of a life which, if not remarkable in its achievements, has been wonderful in its surroundings. In the peaceful resignation with which, having seen his "soldier boy" General of the armies, President of the most powerful Republic on earth, and re-elected triumphantly, the father awaits death, is there not the germ of that iron-like "grit," which, if any personal quality, has made the son what he is?

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 30—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen at stations east of the Rocky Mountains, except over the New-England coast, where it has risen somewhat, being highest over the Atlantic coast, lowest over probably the upper lake region, cloudy weather with rain areas, prevailed from the Gulf to the Ohio Valley, and thence to the North-west and Upper Lakes; partly cloudy weather, with rain areas, from Lake Erie to New-Jersey and southward to North Carolina and over Florida and southern Georgia; fresh and brisk southerly winds have been reported from the Middle Atlantic coast and southern Florida.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, gentle to fresh winds, mostly from the south-east and south-west, and partly cloudy weather are probable, with occasional rain areas. For the Middle States and lower lake region, gentle to fresh, and occasionally brisk, winds from the south-east and south-west, generally cloudy weather, and rain areas; for the South Atlantic States, light to fresh south-east and south-west winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain areas; for the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, Tennessee, and Kentucky, gentle and fresh winds, mostly from the south and west, partly cloudy weather and rain area. From the Ohio Valley and Missouri to the upper lakes, winds veering to westerly and northerly, with clearing weather, except from Michigan to the Ohio Valley, where rain areas are favorable. The majority of the midnight telegraphic reports from Florida, the upper lake region, and throughout and west of the Mississippi Valley are missing.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Fish will leave Washington to-night for New-York.

Portland, Oregon, has passed the "Cubic foot of air ordinance," directed against the Chinese.

Charles B. Hair and Richard Rigney were drowned in the Genesee River, at Rochester, N. Y., yesterday.

Clarence A. Westfall, of the City of Kingston, N. Y., died of apoplexy on Saturday. He leaves a wife and family.

Benjamin Herald, about eight years old, fell in the creek, at Kingston, N. Y., on Saturday afternoon, and was drowned.

A new trial has been granted in the case of the Raymond and Ely Mining Company *vs.* the Hermes Mining Company, of Piocke, Nev.

D. J. Heffren, who killed D. E. Halsted, at Salem, Ind., June 20, was hanged at Salem by the Vigilance Committee on Saturday night.

Henry Cramer, twelve years old, had his head nearly crushed off by an elevator in the cutlery works at Shelburne Falls, Mass., on Saturday.

Samuel Robinson was run over and killed by a locomotive at Turner's Falls, Mass., on Saturday morning. He fell upon the track while unloading lumber.

An unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was run over and killed by a westward bound freight-train, near the Erie Depot, Paterson, N. J., Saturday night.

Mr. Chew, Chief Clerk of the Department of State in Washington, who was stricken with paralysis a week ago, remains in a critical condition, without apparent change.

Four weeks ago, according to a Chicago dispatch, Mr. S. D. Cozzens, of this City, who left to go to Chicago on business, has not yet arrived there, and his relatives are anxious to know his whereabouts.

Robert Wilson, one of the proprietors, and one of his employes, were instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler in a saw-mill a few miles from Terre Haute, Ind., on Saturday night, and several others injured.

William Eccleston, a fireman of the steamer Ignatius Tyler, was drowned near the Champlain Dock, at Burlington, Vt., yesterday. He was a native of Devonshire, England, was twenty-two years old, and had been in this country but three weeks.

A violent thunder-storm last night flooded the exhibition grounds in Vienna, and did much injury. The American *Annexe* and the German Gallery were badly damaged. The roof of the Chicago Restaurant was driven in, and the building and contents ruined.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT AND THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the *Economist* writes, under date June 12: "The conditions of the new loan obtained from the Bank of France have now transpired. The sum of 200 millions is to be advanced—one hundred and fifty millions in gold and fifty millions in gold or notes, at the choice of the Government. The Treasury will reimburse this sum in bank notes, in five monthly payments, from December, 1873, to April, 1874, and will appropriate for those payments the installments to be received on the loan of three milliards, during the same months, to the amount of three hundred millions, which sum will form the guarantee of the advances of two hundred millions; should the Treasury, in consequence of anticipated payments, have in the month of December next a lesser sum than three hundred millions to receive on the loan, the difference must be deposited at the bank. The bank will receive interest at the rate of one per cent. per annum for the amount of the advances. The profits of the bank on this transaction will exceed a million of francs; the sale of the gold on the market would, however, have produced a larger sum even at the present low premium. The intention of M. Thiers has been to take the sum half in gold and half in notes, in order not to weaken too much the bank reserve of specie and create the risk of a depreciation of the currency. That system, however, presented certain inconveniences, for the 100,000,000 of notes must have been exchanged for bills on foreign countries, another 100,000,000 of which would have been required. The bank had, besides, more need to save its notes than its gold. It had 860,000,000 of specie to a circulation of 2,800,000,000, equal to 29½ per cent., while in the first week of January, 1872, the proportion had been only 620,000,000 to 2,400,000,000 of paper, or only 25¾ per cent. The bank, therefore, considered that if its notes in January, 1872, preserved their nominal value with a reserve of 25¾ per cent., they would not lose their credit if the proportion of metal were reduced temporarily to 22½ per cent., and the more so that the political situation has since improved, and the bank can count on recovering a considerable portion of the specie before the end of the year. The margin of notes in reserve is, besides, as low as it could be safely kept. The issue is limited to 3,200,000,000, and the circulation last week amounted to 2,811,000,000, leaving a sum of 389,000,000 only disposable; on the other hand, the Treasury has a right to draw a further sum of 45,000,000 on account of the 1,530,000,000, at which the maximum of advances was fixed. The bank has engaged to make advances of 120,000,000 to the railway companies, 30,000,000 to the Crédit Foncier, and 60,000,000 to the City of Paris, leaving only 164,000,000 for the Treasury and private deposits, together (last week) 315 millions, and to meet any increased demands for discount. These 200,000,000 now appear to have been comprised in the 800,000,000 which M. Léon Say at first said that the Treasury had in hand toward the payment of the last milliard, and accounts for the discrepancy in the last statement that the Government at the moment of leaving office had 600,000,000 in bills or specie."

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A Minnesota paper says:

"In little more than twenty-four months of working time, the Northern Pacific Railroad has accomplished the following results:

1. It has built and opened to business more than 500 miles of its line of Road, besides an additional section of 100 miles put under contract and now being constructed.

2. It has completed the entire Eastern Division of its Road, uniting the commerce of the Lakes with the navigation of the Upper Missouri, and has formed favorable connections with lines of Steamers eastward from Duluth to Buffalo, Erie and Cleveland, and westward from Bismarck, (where the Road strikes the Missouri,) to Fort Benton in western Montana, thus opening a new and direct east and west route of travel and transportation 2,500 miles in length, by lake, rail and river, between the Atlantic States and the New North-west.

3. It has secured—by reason of the shortness and directness of its line—the trade of the North-west, including the transportation of army and Indian supplies.

4. It has earned title to nearly 10,000,000 acres of the lands granted by the Government to aid in the construction of the road, and these consist mainly of good prairie, farm, and grazing lands in central Minnesota and Dakota, and valuable timber lands about Puget Sound.

5. It has fully organized its Land and Emigration Department, and successfully begun the work of selling and settling its land grant. It has realized from lands thus far sold an average price of nearly $6 per acre, and from the proceeds has already begun the repurchase and cancellation of its 7-30 first-mortgage bonds.

6. It has opened to the landless citizens of this and other countries, and to the markets of the world, 200,000 square miles of the grain belt of the continent, from which the bulk of the wheat export of the United States must, ere long, be drawn.

The work of construction is progressing satisfactorily, mainly in Washington Territory, where the connection is being completed between Puget Sound and the Columbia River. The company's engineers, escorted by United States troops, are now making a final location of the line of the Road, from the crossing of the Missouri to the crossing of the Yellowstone, and up the valley of the latter to the mountains—this being the only portion of the route not yet determined."

66,000!!

The Colton Dental Association have reached the above number of patients on their scroll, without an accident from the gas. Come to head-quarters, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

Dean Swift believed that no person in conversation should talk over half a minute without pausing and giving others a chance to strike in, but there is absolutely no pause in the sale of the "Domestic" Paper Patterns manufactured by the "Domestic S. M. Co.," at Union-square, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

LYON'S TOOTH TABLETS are compact, pure, of delicate flavor, elegantly put up, and suited to refined taste.—*Advertisement.*

The Best Hair Dressing.
Millions say "BURNETT'S COCOAINE."—*Advertisement.*

A New and Beautiful Base for Artificial Teeth.

Dr. M. LEVETT, dentist, who has a reputation of over thirty years, invites inspection to a remarkable invention which, in conjunction with his own patent air cells, forms a most beautiful base, being perfectly healthy, cool, tasteless, pure, feather-light, transparent, flexible, warranted durable, and feeling like the skin of the gums. It has only to be seen to be understood and appreciated.
REMOVED TO NO. 37 WEST 23D-ST.,
between 5th and 6th avs.

Mothers, Mothers, Mothers.

Don't fail to procure MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for all diseases incident to the period of teething in children. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and, by giving relief and health to the child, gives rest to the mother.
Be sure and call for
"MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."
For sale by all druggists.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

500 Pianos and Organs of First-class makers will be sold at lower prices for cash or installments, or for rent in City or country, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever offered before.

Peerless Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Drawers, Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Bathing Suits, &c.
UNION ADAMS & CO., No. 637 Broadway.

For an Elegant Summer Hat of superior quality, go to ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

HATFIELD—WHITE.—On Wednesday, June 25, by Very Rev. Edward McGlynn, D. D., ALBERT S. HATFIELD to ELEANOR A. WHITE, eldest daughter of the late Wm. White, of Boston, Mass.

KNAPP—STANCLIFF.—On Wednesday evening, June 25, at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 48th-st., by Rev. James M. Ludlow, D. D., WILLIAM ALBERT KNAPP to ROSALVA E., daughter of George Stancliff, Esq., all of this City.

SCHOONMAKER—CROSSMAN.—On Wednesday evening, June 25, at the residence of R. D. Alliger, No. 131 East 79th-st., New-York, by Rev. J. B. Alliger, Mr. GEORGE W. SCHOONMAKER, of this City, to Miss MARY E. CROSSMAN, of Jamaica, Long Island.

DIED.

BENNETT.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 29, ANDREW MERCEIN BENNETT, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 150 Pierrepont-st., on Wednesday, July 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., after which his remains will be taken to Hempstead, Long Island, for interment. Services from the Methodist Episcopal Church, Hempstead, at 2 o'clock P. M. same day.

☞ Boston and Stockton, Cal., papers please copy.

CHAPMAN.—Suddenly on Friday morning June 27, LEVI CHAPMAN, in the 66th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 53 West 9th-st., on Tuesday afternoon next, at 1 o'clock.

FOOTE.—At his residence, New-Haven, Conn., June 28, HARRY WARD FOOTE, son of the late Samuel E. Foote, aged 28.

Funeral services will be held at New-Haven, on Tuesday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Guildford, Conn.

HAVILAND.—On Friday, June 27, at Limoges, France, MARY, wife of Charles Edward Haviland.

LEE.—Suddenly, at his residence, on Saturday afternoon, June 28, WILLIAM LEE, in the 78th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also those of his son-in-law, Geo. B. Ferris, are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, June 30, at 7:30 P. M., at No. 355 West 19th-st.

MAXWELL.—On Saturday, June 28, at the residence of his mother, No. 179 10th-st., South Brooklyn, HENRY J., son of Carrie H. Maxwell, aged 18 years 5 months and 20 days.

Funeral on Tuesday at 1 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend without further notice.

POST.—At Pittsfield, Mass., on Thursday, June 26, MARY ELEANOR, beloved wife of John A. Post, and daughter of B. Van Riper, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 110 West 43d-st., on Tuesday, July 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.

POST.—On Sunday morning, June 29, CORNELIA, wife of Edwin Post, and daughter of the late Gilbert Davis.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, George Bell, No. 20 West 20th-st., on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

RIGNEY.—On Saturday, 28th inst., after a long and painful illness, CHLOE WILCOX, wife of Thomas Rigney.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence on Tuesday, July 1, at 2:30 P. M.

TERRY.—June 29, at the residence of her son, C. M. Hill, Mrs. MARGARET TERRY, in the 80th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 2 P. M., from No. 510 Orange-st., Newark, N. J.

TATE.—On Thursday, June 26, at her late residence, No. 81 Barrow-st., MARGARET MURRAY THORBURN, widow of Thomas Tate, in the 63d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Luke's Church, Hudson-st., opposite Grove, on Monday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock.

VAN ROSSUM.—At Newark, N. J., on the 28th inst., ANNIE C. L., wife of James A. C. Van Rossum, and youngest daughter of Adrian Schaff, Esq., aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, at Woodside, N. J., on Tuesday, at 5 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Broad-street Depot of the Newark and New-York Railroad on the arrival of train leaving foot of Liberty-st. at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

WATTS.—On Sunday, the 29th inst., MARGARET WATTS, wife of Lewis H. Watts, at Bayside.

The funeral services will take place at Bayside, on Tuesday, July 1, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Madison, Conn., for interment. Trains leave Hunter's Point for Bayside at 1½ o'clock.

WEEKS.—At his home, in Mattapoisett, Mass., on 18th June, Capt. ANSEL WEEKS, Jr., aged 49 years 1 month 1 day.

WORCESTER.—On Sunday, June 29, of consumption, EMMA A., wife of Franklin E. Worcester, in her 34th year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Wednesday next, July 2, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her father, George H. Warner, No. 374 Washington-av., Brooklyn.

WELCH.—On Saturday morning, 28th inst., Capt. ROBERT W. WELCH, aged 70 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 458 Washington-av., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Monday, June 30, inst., at 3 P. M. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

WRIGHT.—At Catskill, N. Y., Wednesday, June 25, 1873, MARY, the beloved wife of James Wright, in the 28th year of her age.

ZABRISKIE.—On Friday, June 27, at Truckee, Cal., ABRAHAM O. ZABRISKIE, of Jersey City, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.

We keep on hand the largest stock of PRINTING TYPES in America, which we sell in lots to suit purchasers at low prices for cash.

We also deal in all kinds of NEW PRINTING MATERIALS. GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO.,
No. 13 Chambers-st., New-York.

N. B.—This paper is printed on GEORGE BRUCE'S SON & CO.'s Minion No. 13, Nonpareil No. 13, and Agate No. 13, with their PATENT FIGURES and FRACTIONS to the AGATE ONLY, now first used.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The auction held at Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, June 27, by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at which, under the direction of the trustees, the Pollock property was offered, was largely attended, and some ninety plots were disposed of for $42,375 in the aggregate, as see detailed report annexed. The further sale was then adjourned to July 10. The prices realized were, under the circumstances, considered very fair. Concerning the sale held at Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Saturday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., and the sale of houses on Eastman Terrace, Poughkeepsie, (if report should be received,) particulars as to results will be given to-morrow.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The auctions held at the Exchange during the past week have been unimportant, if we except the legal sale consummated on Thursday by Robt. Harnett, of a plot of ground with three small brick dwellings thereon, located on the south-east corner of Irving-place and Sixteenth-street, sold for $49,800. The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending with Saturday, June 28, amounts to $137,600, as against $305,110, the figures for the previous week ending with Saturday, June 21. We cannot, however, expect any activity in the market until the Fall business sets in, and except now and then a legal transaction, no auction of note will occur in the Exchange until September. In Brooklyn no sales have been consummated during the week, but at the Exchange in this City, on Thursday, Oliver Bryan sold at public auction four houses and lots, located in that City, for $41,150 in the total.

At private contract, Wm. H. Raynor, No. 5½ Pine-street, reports having recently sold four full lots on Eighth-avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, for $29,600, and one full lot on Third-avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Eighth-street, for $12,000. Also, the following property located at Newark, N. J.: two lots, South Tenth-street, east side, 200 feet north of Eleventh-avenue; two lots, South Tenth-street, west side, 200 feet north of Eleventh-avenue; two lots, South Eleventh-street, east side, 150 feet north of Eleventh-avenue, and two lots, same street, east side, 225 feet north of Eleventh-avenue, eight lots in all, sold for $9,500.

The firm of Muller, Wilkins & Co., having been dissolved by the death of Mr. P. R. Wilkins, the business will hereafter be conducted under copartnership name of Adrian H. Muller & Son.

LAST WEEK'S SUBURBAN AUCTIONS.

The season for country auctions thus far has been the best ever known in the business, and during the past week successful sales were reported as follows: Monday, June 23, property at New-Brighton, Staten Island, sold by Jere. Johnson, Jr., for $12,000. Wednesday, June 25, at Morristown, N. J., Washington's Head-quarters and 100 lots, sold by Betts, Burnett & Co., for $71,227; same day, eighty-three lots, sold at Marion, N. J., by J. M. Gibson, for $48,783; and, same day, 280 lots, sold at Hyde Park, Long Island, by Mr. Johnson, for $9,770. Thursday, June 26, at Great Neck, Long Island, 229 city lots, sold by Johnson, for $36,209; and same day, at Newark, N. J., 57 lots, sold by A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., for $12,110. Friday, June 27, at Elizabeth, N. J., 90 plots, sold by Mellick Bros., for $42,375. Total, without including Saturday's sales, $232,474. Aggregate reported for previous week ending with Saturday, June 21, $157,796, to which sum must be added the result of the sale held at Far Rockaway, Long Island, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the 21st inst., $77,880, making the total for week before last $245,678.

The country auctions announced for the present week are of special importance, and we would therefore call the particular attention of investors to the notices of sales to occur, as referred to in our list annexed.

THIS WEEK'S PROPOSED AUCTIONS.

For the present week auctions as follows are announced, respectively in charge of the auctioneers named.

To-day, (Monday,) June 30.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, trustees' sale of the premises No. 242 Second-street, north side, between Avenues B and C, embracing a lot in size 24.3 by 105.9, with a three-story brick house in front, a two-story attic and basement frame house in centre, and a stable in rear of same. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on Lexington-avenue, east side, 60.5 feet south of Fifty-ninth-street, lot 20 by 95. Also, similar sale, same referee, of a house and lot on East Sixty-second-street, north side, 296 feet east of Second-avenue, lot 17 by 100.5.

By B. P. Fairchild, at the Exchange, partition sale under special act of the Legislature, Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Esq., referee, of 118 lots, the estate of Joseph Cudlipp, deceased, located in the town of Morrisania, Westchester County, situate respectively on Cedar-street, Jackson, Concord, Tinton, Union, and Westchester avenues. Lots all extra size.

By Betts, Burnett & Co., at Madison, N. J., on the ground at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of thirty desirable villa plots, situated on the new road leading from Madison to Columbia, the property of J. R. Hoyt, within half a mile of railway depot, plots in size each, 100 by 150. Also, at same time, public sale of a house and lot located in the village of Madison, lately occupied by Henry Bardon.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of one house, two unfinished houses, and a corner lot situate on Jackson-avenue, between Bramhall-avenue and Atlantic-street. Also, similar sale, of three three-story houses, with stores and lots, on Communipaw-avenue, between Bergen and Monticello avenues.

By Lewis E. Wood, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 79 Montgomery-street, Jersey City, N. J., public auction sale of seventeen lots, located on Manning-avenue, Grand and Woodward streets, Jersey City, the property of the Mrs. Sisson estate.

By Weeks & Crissy, at Jersey City, N. J., on the property, at 3 o'clock, public auction sale of fifteen lots, situate on Bowers-street, Palisade and Ogden avenues, Jersey City Heights.

To-morrow, (Tuesday,) July 1.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Hubbell, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on East Eighteenth-street, north side, 140 feet west of Avenue A; lot 25 by 92.

By D. M. Seaman, on the premises, at 12 M., adjourned assignee's sale in bankruptcy of a lot 26.3 by 100, and buildings thereon, situate on Livingston-street, north-east corner of Forsyth-street.

By James M. Miller, at the City Hall, Brooklyn, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George L. Ingraham, Esq., referee, of a house and lot located in the city named, situate on Wilson-street, north side, 70 feet west of Wythe-avenue; lot 15 by 100.

By Oliver Bryan, at North New-York, (Twenty-third Ward, City,) on the ground, at 11:30 A. M., public auction sale, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Miller, of fifty-two choice building lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the Southern Boulevard, (continuation of Avenue A,) One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street, Willow-avenue, and One Hundred and Thirty-sixth-street, adjacent to the depot of the Port Chester and Harlem Railroad, at Port Morris. The streets in the vicinity of this property are graded, curbed, guttered, and flagged, with gas-pipes laid, and the lots are ready for immediate improvement. A superior opportunity for investment is thus presented.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at William's Bridge, Westchester County, on the property, at 1 o'clock, Trustee's sale of 160 acres of land divided into 109 extremely valuable villa plots, each over one acre in extent, owned by the estate of John J. Palmer deceased, together with a large old mansion known as the Given Homestead, the whole forming one of the finest tracts of land in Westchester County, near the City, and destined to rapidly advance in value. The auction is announced as peremptory, without limit or protection. The terms of sale are very liberal, seventy per cent. of the purchase money being allowed to remain on mortgage for seven years, while the thirty per cent. can be paid in installments if desired. Special train from Grand Central Depot by Harlem Railroad at 11 o'clock. Carriages to ground on arrival of train.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Plainfield, N. J., on the ground, at 12 M., public auction sale of 100 desirable villa plots known as the Rockville property, located on both sides of the New-Jersey Central Railway, adjacent to Evona Station and within four minutes of the Dunellen Depot. The lots are all eligibly situated on high ground, and front on Elm and Second streets, North, South, and Rock avenues. Plots each 50 by 100 feet. Special train from foot of Liberty-street at 11 o'clock.

By O. H. Pierson & Co., at Pearsalls, Hempstead, Queens County, Long Island, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, continuation sale, by order of the South-side Improvement Company, of 160 valuable villa plots, situate respectively on the Merrick and Jamaica plank-road, Denton, Vincent, and Earle avenues, Ella and Shipherd streets; a choice property. Also, a cottage-house and six lots of land located in the village of Pearsalls. At a sale held on this property May 28, such success was met with as to warrant this second auction. Special train from foot of Roosevelt-street at 10:30 A. M.

By Lewis E. Wood, at Jersey City, N. J., on the lots, at 2 o'clock, public auction sale of sixty building sites situated on Duncan-avenue, between Bergen and West-side avenues.

Wednesday, July 2.

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, George A. Halsey, Esq., referee, of four lots, with four-story stone building thereon, on East Eighteenth-street, north side, 210.11 feet east of Broadway; lots together form plot 81.9 by 92 by 75 by 95.7. Also, similar sale, Edward S. Dakin, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Thirty-ninth-street, south side, 189 feet east of Sixth-avenue, lot 21 by 90. Also, similar sale, R. C. Beamish, Esq., referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on West Fifty-ninth-street, north side, 275 feet east of Eleventh-avenue.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Orange, N. J., on the ground, at 3 o'clock, continuation sale, by order of C. T. Reynolds, Esq., of twenty-seven lots, located in the Third Ward of Orange, and situate on Barclay and Tremont avenues.

Thursday, July 3.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the Exchange, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, John T. Crosby, Esq., referee, of two lots, each 25.6 by 100, on East Eighty-sixth-street, south side, 332.2 feet west of Third-avenue.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., at Arlington, N. J., on the property, at 12 M., public auction sale, by order of the Rural Homestead Company, of 250 choice lots, situated on the new Montclair Railroad, only six miles from Jersey City. The lots are all on high ground, and front respectively on the turnpike leading to Jersey City, Thatcher, and Columbia streets, Schuyler, Coppermine, Orient and Moselle avenues. For investors of moderate means a good opportunity for purchase is here offered, as but ten per cent. of the purchase money is required to be paid down. Special train from foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses streets at . o'clock.

Friday, July 4.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at Mt. Englewood, N. J., on the ground, at 11:30 A. M., sixteen acres of desirable land, laid out in villa plots for residences, located on the Palisade, adjoining the grounds of the Palisade Mountain House, the property of Mr. William J. Krique. Terms of sale liberal.

On Saturday, July 5, no sales will occur, and, in accordance with a general understanding, most of the real estate offices will be closed.

SUBURBAN AUCTION FRIDAY, JUNE 27.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.

Plot No. 1, block No. 1, corner Broad and North avs; S. M. Blake, New-York	$3,500
Plot No. 2, block No. 1, on Broad-st.; S. M. Blake, New-York	2,100
Plots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 1, on Broad-st.; C. E. Tracy, New-York, at $1,850 each	3,700
Plot No. 5, block No. 1, on Broad-st.; Joseph Cross, Jr., Elizabeth, N. J.	1,410
Plot No. 6, block No. 1, on North-av.; C. E. Tracy, New-York	1,150
Plots Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, block No. 11, on North-av.; A. J. Rindell, New-York, at $2,050 each	8,200
Plots Nos. 54 and 53, block No. 3, on Cross-av.; A. J. Rindell, New-York, at $650 each	1,300
Plots Nos. 52 and 51, block No. 3, on Cross-av.; A. J. Rindell, New-York, at $525 each	1,050
Plots Nos. 50 and 49, block No. 3, on Cross-av.; C. E. Tracy, New-York, at $480 each	960
Plots Nos. 48, 47, and 46, block No. 3, on Cross-av.; C. E. Tracy, New-York, at $440 each	1,320
Plots Nos. 43 and 42, block No. 3, on Cross-av.; C. E. Tracy, New-York, at $450 each	900
Plots Nos. 1 to 28, inclusive, block No. 3, on Cross-av.; C. E. Tracy, New-York, at $415 each	5,810
Plots Nos. 20 to 39, inclusive, block No. 5, on Cross-av.; A. J. Thomas, New-York, at $405 each	4,695
Plots Nos. 1 and 2, block No. 5, on Mordaunt-place; Geo. S. Sedgwick, New-York, at $380 each	760
Plots Nos. 3 and 4, block No. 5, on Mordaunt-place; Samuel Weeding, New-York, at $360 each	720
Plots Nos. 5 and 6, block No. 5, on Mordaunt-place; Samuel Weeding, New-York, at $340 each	680
Plots Nos. 7 and 8, block No. 5, on Mordaunt-place; Samuel Weeding, New-York, at $355 each	710
Plots Nos. 9 to 19, inclusive, block No. 5, on Mordaunt-place; A. J. Thomas, New-York, at $310 each	3,410

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, June 27.

Baxter-st., e. s., 125.5 ft. s. of Hester-st., 25.2x100	$13,200
36th-st., n. s., 287.6 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	22,000
60th-st., s. s., 240 ft. e. of Madison-av., 20x100.5	37,000
71st-st., n. s., 275 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x163.6; 71st-st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x168.6	24,800
71st-st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x166x25.1; 71st-st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 11th-av.; 25x171x25.1	24,300
72d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x102.2	7,000
72d-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	10,000
75th-st., s. s., 260 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2; foreclosure	6,400
141st-st., n. s., 425 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x99.11; 8th-av., w. s., 86.9 ft. n. of 17th-st., 20x100; 8th-av., w. s., 57.8 ft. s. of 18th-st., 19.7x75	10,500
148th-st., n. s., 525 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11	2,700
148th-st., n. s., 500 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11	2,700
149th-st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th-av., 100x99.11	10,400
Avenue D, w. s., extending from 12th to 13th sts., 206.6x443, building and founderies and	1,210,000
148th-st., n. s., 475 ft. e. of 10th-av., 25x99.11	2,700
3d-av., w. s., 77.2 ft. n. of 72d-st., 25x100	16,000
6th-av., n. e. corner 52d-st., 25x75	60,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Clinton-place, No. 54, s. s., 154.7 ft. w. of University-place, 25x120	16,000
Union-square, No. 30, s. e. s., 128.6 ft. n. e. of 15th-st., 26x125	75,000
Union-place, s. e. s., 26 ft. n. e. of 15th-st., 26x125	75,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Elizabeth-st., No. 12, 3 years per year	$1,200
James-st., No. 95, 10 years, per year	1,200
10th-av., s. w. corner 36th-st., 2 years, per year	1,000
10th-av., n. e. corner 56th-st., 5 years, per year	1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FORT WASHINGTON.—FOR SALE, A SPLENDID house, with twenty rooms, stable, and out-buildings complete, with thirty-eight lots of ground; very eligibly situated; will be sold at a bargain, as owner desires to leave for Europe. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

A GOOD INVESTMENT CAN BE MADE IN three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 278 President-st., opposite Carroll Park, Brooklyn; fine location; rented to May, 1874, at $900 per year; price asked, $8,000. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 to 12 A. M. only.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOWN OF RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—A few of the most eligible villa sites in the county are offered for sale in size and price to suit the capacity of moderate means, situated on the Boston Post-road, Milton and Bradford avs., three-fourths of a mile from the Harrison Depot New-York and New-Haven Railroad, an eighth of a mile from the Portchester Railroad, now being graded, and adjoining the lawn surrounding the mansion of the late Alex. W. Bradford, and in the immediate vicinity of elegant residences; the beauty of the scenery is unsurpassed; the lots have a perfect grade, and are 100 feet front by 200 and 500 feet deep. For particulars and maps inquire of NOAH TOMPKINS, Mamaroneck Depot; JACOB MENDEL, Harrison Depot, and Q. C. DE GROVE, No. 21 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—TASTY AND COMfortable cottage residence, with wide halls, verandahs, ample shade, lawn, garden, small and large fruit, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; only forty minutes' pleasant ride, (fine views, no dust,) from Liberty-st.; frequent trains till midnight, low fares; near depots; pavements, &c.; $12,000; terms to suit; can have carpets, part furniture, and use of stable if required; $12,000. Apply at West Elizabeth Depot, Central Railroad of New-Jersey, or to No. 93 Cedar-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—123 TRAINS A day; a pleasantly located house of twelve rooms, parlor with French windows, dining-room with bay window, marble mantels, kitchen and sewing rooms; first floor, wide hall; four bedrooms and bath-room on second floor; three bedrooms on third floor in French roof; large lot; will be sold low, and terms easy; very little cash wanted. Address MELLICK BROTHERS, No. 6 Pine-st.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—NEARly an acre, with water-front on Narragansett Bay, at Bristol, R. I.; house completely furnished; gas, bath, range, water; every improvement; fine view; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A BARGAIN AT MORRISTOWN.—FOR SALE or to rent, furnished, country-seat, three acres or twenty-two; handsome cottage; eleven rooms, bath, water-closet, &c.; ice-house, carriage-house, &c.; high, healthful; fine views; abundance of fruit and shade. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park-place.

A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent for the season; also, one unfurnished, permanently, on the east bank of the Hudson, with all modern improvements, including water. Apply to JOSIAH RICH, at Yonkers, or No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FORTY GOOD BUILDING lots, 25x100 feet, in desirable locations at Elizabethport, N. J., for sale low in one parcel. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 12 only, or 2d-st., Elizabethport, at all times.

TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—An elegant location at Cornwall, on the Hudson. Address, "Home in the Country," Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE FOR sale on very easy terms. Inquire of C. POTTER, Jr., & CO., No. 12 Spruce-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

RAPID TRANSIT
IN NEW-JERSEY.

250 MAGNIFICENT LOTS.
AT ARLINGTON, N. J.

ONLY SIX MILES FROM JERSEY CITY,
on the
NEW MONTCLAIR RAILWAY.
First sale on that popular line
THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1873.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, Auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, will positively sell without reserve the valuable property of the RURAL HOMESTEAD COMPANY, situated
ON A BEAUTIFUL ELEVATION,
overlooking the entire country between the Passaic and the Hudson.
GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS.
Only 10 PER CENT. CASH REQUIRED on day of sale.
$10 MONTHLY THEREAFTER.
Luncheon before the sale. Special train will leave foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 11 A. M.
For maps and railroad passes apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 6 Pine-st.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY O. H. PIERSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS and dealers in real estate,
NO. 5 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1873,
at 1 o'clock, on the premises,
SECOND GRAND SALE OF BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS,
by order of South-side Improvement Company, at
PEARSALL'S, LONG ISLAND.

Only sixteen and a half miles from New-York by South-side Railroad. Also, a desirable cottage house of thirteen rooms and one acre of land.
The recent sale on the 28th of May was so successful that the owners have been induced to accommodate those who were unable then to procure lots. This is the last opportunity that will be offered this season, and every lot put up must be sold.
Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.
Luncheon before the sale.
Special train will leave New-York at 10:30 A. M., from the foot of Roosevelt-st.
Maps, free passes, and all particulars of the auctioneers, O. H. PIERSON & CO., No. 5 Pine-st.

ANNEXATION.—THE BEST SALE OF THE SEAson in
STRICTLY WELL-LOCATED LOTS,
high ground, North New-York,
135TH AND 136TH STS.,
will take place
TUESDAY, July 1,
at 11:30 A. M.
OLIVER BRYAN, Auctioneer,
on the premises.
Take boats 9:15, 10:20.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

IMMENSE ESTATE SALE
NEAR
WILLIAM'S BRIDGE,
WESTCHESTER COUNTY,
by positive and peremptory order
(without any limit or protection whatsoever)
of
ALFRED ROE, Esq., and HENRY MEIGGS, Jr., Esq.,
Trustees of the
estate of JOHN J. PALMER, deceased,
on the premises,
TUESDAY, JULY 1.

This great estate consists of the
GIVAN HOMESTEAD,
and
160 ACRES OF LAND,
subdivided into
109 EXQUISITE VILLA PLOTS,
and the sale will afford an unparalleled chance for speculation in the future up-town of New-York.

Grafulla's Band. Harrison. Superb collation under finest tent in the world.
Carriages will meet guests at station, and convey them to the grounds on arrival of the special train, leaving New-York at 11 o'clock. Terms most extraordinary.
Seventy per cent. on bond and mortgage for seven years, with option of paying in small installments. Maps and free tickets of JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
100 MAGNIFICENT VILLA PLOTS,
At the west end of this beautiful city,
New-York's Favorite Suburb,
to be sold at auction by
A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,
Auctioneers, and dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 6 Pine-st., New-York, TUESDAY, July 1, 1873, at 12 M., on the premises.
CHOICE PROPERTY IN EVERY RESPECT,
adjoining Evona Station, situated on both sides of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, at about its highest point, and fronting on North, South, and Rock View avs.
A MOST PICTURESQUE LOCATION,
being in the immediate vicinity of the Mountain and the historic Washington Rock. Special train will leave foot of Liberty-st., at 11 A. M.
LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.
For maps and railroad passes apply to Hon. ENOS W. RUNYON, or WALLACE VAIL, Plainfield, or to
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. BERRIAN and CORNELIUS A. BERRIAN, bankrupts.—This is to give notice that the undersigned, as assignee in bankruptcy of the above-named bankrupts, will sell at public auction by E. H. Ludlow & Co., Auctioneers, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 30th day of June, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon, all his right, title, and interest in the following real estate: Three equal, undivided one-hundredth parts and nine fifty-fifth parts of one equal undivided one-hundredth part of the following-described parcel of land in Newark, N. J., opposite the westerly part of other lands, late the homestead of John Morris, deceased, viz.: Of the triangular piece of land on the northerly side of Market-street, beginning at the corner of lands belonging now or lately to Joel Harrison, running thence easterly along the line of Market-street, about forty feet, more or less, to a point where River-street, intersects Market-street; thence westerly along the line of River-street, forty feet, more or less, to said Harrison's land, thence along Harrison's land southerly to Market-street, the place of beginning; together with any other share or interest that I may have as assignee. Also, all my right, title, and interest in and to a certain patent right for the use, manufacture, and sale of a certain invention known as a raisin-seeder. Terms of sale cash, and to be confirmed by the court herein.—Dated June 7, 1873.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors, &c., No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY-SEAT TO LET, near New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, brick mansion, 55x65; contains every modern improvement; elegantly and completely furnished; green-houses, hot and cold graperies, choice fruit and extensive vegetable garden; coach-house, ice-house, porter's lodge; the grounds are in charge of a gardener, lodge-keeper, and assistants. Rent very low. RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE FRONT four-story high-stoop dwelling-house, No. 322 West 14th-st.; will put in order and give lease; possession immediately. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway.

COUNTRY PLACE—TO LET, FURNISHED, AT Tarrytown, on the Hudson; in perfect order, with immediate possession. For particulars apply to A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, No. 55 Broad-st.

YONKERS.—FOUR FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET, cheap, $75, $100, $200 per month; fine river view; very desirable. Call or address JAMES YOUMANS, agent, Yonkers.

A FURNISHED HOUSE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.; pleasantly located, well shaded, and all modern improvements. Inquire of agents there, or of owner, No. 379 Pearl-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

THORNTON M. RODMAN, REAL ESTATE Agent, No. 696 Broadway, offers for lease the first floor at No. 131 Waverley-place; is in good order; rent $25 per month.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A PLOT OF EIGHT OR TEN LOTS, ON the west side, above 100th-st., for all cash; must not exceed $2,000 per lot. Address BUYER, No. 79 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, Long Island.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

With ample means at the command of the company, the unfinished section of the road is being PUSHED WITH ALL THE FORCE THAT CAN BE WORKED UPON IT, and we are assured that
Trains will be Running Through from New-York to Oswego by July 15.
The character of the road, and its unquestioned control of a large business in the immediate future, backed by the co-operation of wealthy capitalists, and experienced railroad men represented in its new direction, are a guarantee of the success of the Midland enterprise.
The earnings of the disconnected sections indicate a large and remunerative business on the completed road. Of the $8,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, less than $500,000 remain unmarketed, and the loan may be closed out at any moment.
For the present we are offering this limited amount for sale, and recommend them as a
A FIRST-CLASS AND SAFE SECURITY.
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 NASSAU-ST.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST.

We will undertake to invest carefully and securely, at ten per cent. interest, money confided to us by individuals or trusts.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

ILLINOIS STATE 6s, $150,000,
COOK COUNTY 7s, $200,000,
For sale by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE
A limited amount of unquestionable ten per cent. securities, due in 1876.
Apply at
GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
No. 120 Broadway.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN LOAN AND MORTGAGE COMPANY, No. 52 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 4, 1873.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company, for the election of directors, will be held at the office of the company, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of July next, at 2 o'clock P. M.
LOUIS HEIDELBACH, Treasurer pro tem.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until Wednesday, July 2, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for

City Parks Improvement Fund Stock	$300,000
Croton Water Main Stock	230,000

For full information see *City Record.*
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 25, 1873.

WE WILL PAY THE HIGHEST MARKET rates for Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana bonds and past due coupons. Southern securities a specialty. ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New-st.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY
COMPANY.
PROPOSALS FOR $600,000
Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

Sealed proposals, properly indorsed, will be received at this office until TUESDAY, noon, the 8th day of July, prox., for six hundred thousand dollars in par value ($600,000) of the Consolidated Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company, in sums not less than $10,000 each.
These Bonds bear interest from May 1, 1873, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, Nov. 1 and May 1, in gold coin, principal being also payable in gold coin May 1, 1923.
These bonds are secured by a Mortgage upon the Road, with its water-front, ferry, and franchises, and provides for the funding and retiring of the present indebtedness of the Company, for improving and developing the water-front and docks at Weehawken, for double-tracking the main line of the Road with steel rails, and for extending the Road to the connection with the coal fields at the Delaware River.
The Bonds are in denominations of $1,000 each, coupon or registered.
Proposals should be for a price "flat," and must be accompanied by a certified check for a sum equal to five per cent. on the amount of bonds proposed to be taken, to be returned in case of non-acceptance of proposal.
The Bonds will be ready for delivery July 9, prox., at this office, when the balance due must be paid.
The Company reserves the right to reject any and all proposals offered.
Full particulars, with maps and prospectus of the Road, may be had at this office.
C. A. WORTENDYKE, President.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

TWO MILLIONS OF BONDS.

NATIONAL CITY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.

The undersigned, commissioners, offer for sale Two Millions of the Joint First Mortgage Bonds of "The Central Railroad and Banking Company," "The Macon and Western," and the "South-western" Railroad Companies of Georgia, bearing seven per cent. interest, coupons payable 1st January and July, and the bonds falling due the 1st of January, 1893, principal and interest payable at this bank.
These bonds are secured by a first lien on the combined properties of the above-named roads, consisting of 707 miles of track, full equipments of rolling-stock and appurtenances, together with valuable assets of real estate, stocks and bonds, amounting in the aggregate to at least $16,000,000.
The Central Railroad Company has paid annual cash dividends of not less than ten per cent. for more than twenty years, and occasionally extra dividends. Since the war alone, annual dividends of ten per cent. and over have been paid, amounting to sixty-two per cent. on the capital stock.
The Macon and Western, and the South-western Railroad Companies have paid, regular annual dividends of eight to ten per cent. for about the same period of time.
The $2,000,000 are a part of a total of $5,000,000 authorised by the Legislature of the State of Georgia, and secured as stated by a joint first mortgage on the entire property of the three companies. They are now offered with a view to complete the connections of the roads by land and sea, to meet at their maturity in 1875 the $1,000,000 of first mortgage bonds issued for rebuilding a large portion of the Central Railroad, broken up by the operations of war, and to pay all bonds of the South-western and Macon and Western Roads (not secured by mortgage or other lien) maturing in 1875 and 1876.
The whole mortgage amounts to about $7,000 per mile of road, but no contingency is now anticipated which will ever require the whole amount of the $5,000,000 to be marketed.
For further and full information we refer to pamphlets to be had at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, who are trustees for the bondholders under the mortgage, and at the National City Bank, New-York.
The undersigned will receive sealed proposals directed to them, care of the National City Bank, New-York, until the 16th day of July next, reserving to themselves the right to accept or reject any and all bids. Proposals must be for a price "flat"—*i. e.* accrued interest to go with the bond.
JAMES F. BOZEMAN, J. F. GILMER, W. B. JOHNSTON, Commissioners.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND
LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. interest.
TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

TURNER BROTHERS,
M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner. BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.
No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange, and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

OFFICE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held June 17, 1873, the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM MOIR,	JOHN O. MORE,
SIMON SHINDLER,	JAMES E. HEDGES,
JOHN W. LEWIS,	JOSEPH B. MILLER,
THOMAS WILLIAMS,	ALBERT MANN,
ABRAHAM LEGGETT,	PETER J. SHULTS,
ALFORD BARMORE,	FREDERICK V. PRICE,
CORNEL'S STEPHENS,	SAMUEL RAYNOR,
MATT'S BLOODGOOD,	JOSEPH H. WOOD,
CHAS. F. HUNTER,	W. ALFRED GEDNEY,
HENRY DAVID,	WM. C. MILLER,
JOHN A. C. GRAY,	JOHN F. VAN RIPER.

And at a meeting of the Board, held this day, Frederick V. Price, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, No. 27 Pine-st., will pay, on presentation at their office, the coupons of the following Railroad, County, City, and Township Bonds, due July 1, 1873:
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.
Cincinnati, Richmond and Chicago Railroad.
Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.
Massillon and Cleveland Railroad.
Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad.
Saline County, Kansas.
Shawnee County, Kansas.
Howard County, Indiana.
City of Indianapolis, Ind., bonds and coupons.
City of Marietta, Ohio.
Falls Township, Kansas.
Newbern Township, Kansas.
ALSO,
Dividend of 1¾ ₩ cent. on Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago special stock.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Offer for sale Railway and Miscellaneous Securities of the highest grade, paying from 8 to 11 per cent. per annum.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 NASSAU-ST.,
issue LETTERS OF CREDIT upon London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent.
Buy and sell Exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh, and Glasgow.

NORTH CAROLINA SPECIAL TAX BONDS.—Notice is hereby given to all holders of these bonds intending to join suit under Hon. Reverdy Johnson, that more than the required number have given assent, and all assents and assessments must be presented to the committee on or before July 15, 1873.
THOMAS DENNY, Jr., Chairman, No. 39 Wall-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM. Price Par, until July 1, after wich interest will be added.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota
RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD 7 PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS,
MILWAUKEE DIVISION.

Earnings 1872, Minnesota line	$995,959 68
Net earnings 1872, Minnesota line	534,788 29
Interest requirements, Minnesota line	378,000 00
The earnings for the first five months of the present year were as follows:	
January	$61,363 00
February	80,846 05
March	85,560 84
April	77,386 56
May	82,681 52
Total for five months	$387,837 97
The earnings during the same period of 1872 amounted to	330,447 57
And in 1871	140,868 89
The total earnings during the year 1872 were	995,959 68
The percentage of increase thus far, if continued, would make the earnings for the year 1873	1,145,000 00

That the increase thus far shown annually in this road is healthy and likely to continue, is demonstrated by the report of the Treasurer of the State, who shows that during the period of ten years past an almost unbroken annual increase of railway earnings has taken place throughout the State.
The above returns are from the Minnesota Division only of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota Railway, 260 miles in length. The Milwaukee Division, 110 miles in length, stretching toward Milwaukee, will add a very largely increasing business on its full completion in July next.
These bonds, in addition to being a first mortgage upon the Milwaukee Division, which, as an independent enterprise, would render the bonds safe, are secured also by a lien upon the Minnesota Division, thereby rendering the securities now offered even more desirable than those upon the Minnesota Division, by reason of their being a double security.
The total indebtedness of the company is:

On the Minnesota Division	$5,400,000
On the Milwaukee Division	2,200,000

The total interest requirements on both lines amount to $532,000, whereas the net earnings of the Minnesota Division alone were $534,788 29 in 1872, and these are estimated in 1873 as in excess of $700,000. The earnings to be derived from the Milwaukee Division during the short period of the present year for which it will open, it is believed, will make the total gross earnings in excess of $1,500,000, and the net earnings in excess of $800,000.
The State of Iowa is the most prosperous State in the North-west, being the only State in the Union FREE FROM DEBT. The population has doubled in the last ten years, and now numbers a million and a quarter, which places the State in rank as number eleven in the Union, against number twenty in 1860. Emigration is constantly seeking this State in preference to others, the freedom from taxation, the natural advantages of the soil, and the liberal laws which allow aliens to acquire and hold real estate without naturalization offering special inducements to those going West.
The Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Bonds are, for intrinsic value, or security of principal and interest, inferior to none now upon the market.
At present prices they net more than 9 per cent. upon investment.
We are prepared to execute orders for these bonds at the market price.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 7, 1873.
TRANSFER-BOOKS OF MORRIS AND ESsex Railroad Company will be closed from June 10 to July 1, for payment of interest on stock at latter date.
A. J. ODELL, Registrar.

DIVIDENDS.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD.
Holders of first mortgage bonds are requested to present their coupons due July 1, 1873, to MESSRS. GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
CHAS. W. PEIRCE, Treasurer.
BOSTON, June 25, 1873.

NOTICE.
The interest due July 1, 1873, on the Florida State Six per Cent. Gold Bonds, will be paid by Loaners' Bank, No. 22 Nassau-st., on presentation of coupon.
C. A. COWGILL, Controller.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 20th inst. to 1st proximo, both days inclusive.
JAS. L. WORTH, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.
FORTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Three Dollars per share on the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 Wall-st.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1873, ON Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds will be paid, in gold, at National City Bank.
JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

OFFICE OF THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the West Wisconsin Railway Company due July 1, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after July 1 at this office.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

No. 41 CEDAR-ST., NEW YORK, 27th June, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date by the United States Trust Company, No. 49 Wall-st.
JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK RAILROAD COMPANY, SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 24, 1873.
THE COUPON MATURING JULY 1, 1873, upon the consolidated Bonds of the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad Company will be paid, on and after that date, on presentation to the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.
J. O. MOSS, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, KINGSTON AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.
INTEREST COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY UPON the bonds of New-York, Kingston and Syracuse Railroad Company; also, Rondout and Oswego, will be paid in gold, on and after that date, at this office.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, President.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 19 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1873.
THE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD COUPONS of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st prox., will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the office of the Company, No. 19 Nassau-st.
DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.
J. S. KELLOGG, President.
OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage 7 per cent. GOLD BONDS, due July 1, 1873, will be cashed on and after that date on presentation at the BANKING-HOUSE of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE COUPONS OF THE CLEVELAND, MT. VERnon and Delaware Railroad Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at the banking-house of Lawrence Brothers & Co., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.
R. C. HURD, President.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK DIVIDEND.—A Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from all taxes, has been declared from the profits of the last six months, payable July 1, 1873.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. (free from taxes) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 7, 1873.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western Railway Extension First Mortgage Coupons, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND Western Railway Second Mortgage Coupons, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Turner Brothers, No. 14 Nassau-st.
B. E. SMITH, President.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY RAILROAD COMpany will pay coupons due 1st July at the office of Allen, Stephens & Co., No. 25 Pine-st.
LEVI WOODHOUSE, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.
COUPONS OF THE FOLLOWING BONDS due July 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st.:
Chicago and Alton First Mortgage.
Joliet and Chicago First Mortgage.
St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago second Mortgage.
Dubuque South-western Preferred First Mortgage.
Detroit and Milwaukee First Funding.
Detroit and Pontiac First Mortgage.
Atlantic and Richmond Air Line First Mortgage.
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta First Mortgage.
Memphis and Charleston Second Mortgage.
Dubuque and Sioux City First Mortgage.
M. K. JESUP & CO.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of July, 1873, on the funded debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, of New-York, from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city. The transfer-books will be closed on the 15th inst. and reopened on the 16th prox.
COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 13, 1873.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.
A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.
All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.
S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, the Western Pacific Railroad Company, and the California and Oregon Railroad Company, due July 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.
Schedules of twenty or more coupons may now be presented, for which checks will be ready July 1.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, V. P.

THE COUPONS MATURING JULY 1, PROXIMO, of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds,
Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company's First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds,
South and North Alabama Railroad Company's First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds,
Will be payable on and after that date at our office.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., Corner Wall and Broad sts.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER cent. has been declared upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable at this office on and after the 15th of July to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books on the 28th of June.
The transfer-books will reopen on the 19th of July, at 10 A. M.
C. R. MARVIN, Treasurer.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 14, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this Bank, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 23d inst. to 1st prox.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THE Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, July 1, 1873.
The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1873.
ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY has been declared, payable July 5.
The transfer-books will be closed on the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 5th prox., at 10 o'clock A. M.
THEO. F. WOOD, Asst. Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July.
The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Tax, out of profits of last six months, payable 1st July proximo. Transfer-books will close 24th inst., P. M., and open 2d July.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-JERSEY MIDland Railway Company second mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due July 2, 1873, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 2, 1873.
H. R. LOW, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROpolitan National Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from tax, payable on the first Monday of July next.
The transfer-books will remain closed until July 10 prox.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital of this bank will be paid to the stockholders, free of taxes, on the 1st of July, and the transfer-books be closed till the 2d. By order of the Board of Directors.
R. H. HUESTIS, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. from the earnings of the current six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.
The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., (6 per cent.,) free of tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable to the stockholders on the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next.
The transfer-books will be closed until the 1st proximo.
GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1873.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the earnings of the current six months, free of tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will remain closed until the 1st proximo.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until July 2.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 1st day of July next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst., until the 1st proximo.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA.—THE INterest coupons due in 1872 and 1873, payable at the Treasury, Richmond, off the old, new, and consolidated bonds, and interest on registered stock collected upon favorable terms, or purchased at best market rate.
JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.
COUPONS DUE JULY 1, ON BONDS OF THIS Company, will be paid by
WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.

OFFICE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JULY, 1873, ON First Mortgage Gold Bonds will be paid at National City Bank.
W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., OFFICE No. 55 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK.
THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this company due July 1, 1873, will be paid at the Importers' and Traders' National Bank.
JOHN ALLEN, President.

SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER CENT. IN CASH will be payable to the stockholders on and after 1st day of July. Transfer-books will be closed from this date until morning of July 1.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., FREE OF tax has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st of July next, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE JULY COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar-st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the second mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri,) due July 1, 1873, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, New-York.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

THE INTEREST ON THE BONDS OF THE City of Montgomery, Ala., due July 1, will be paid on and after that date by
HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ORIENTAL BANK.

CAPITAL, $300,000. SURPLUS $300,000.
H. T. CHAPMAN, Jr., Cashier.
W. A. HALL, President.
The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent. has been declared, payable July 1.
NEW-YORK, June 21, 1873.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.

Interest Coupons due July 1 proximo on all Jersey City Bonds will be paid at the Hudson County National Bank, in Jersey City, or at the National Merchants' Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, on and after that date.
E. A. CARMAN, Controller.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.
NEW-YORK, June 19, 1873.
OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway.
The Board of Directors have declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of (10) Ten per Cent., payable on and after July 3, 1873.
THOMAS F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO., No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE THE 1st of July, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 71 Broadway. The interest on all Sterling Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Company's Agency, (the London Bank of Commerce, London, England.
M. COURTRIGHT, President.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER 23D-ST., NEW-YORK, June 22, 1873.
EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE trustees of this institution have declared the eighth Semi-annual Dividend of interest at the rate of (6) Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July, 1873. All dividends not drawn will receive interest same as a deposit. All moneys deposited on or before July 10 will draw interest from July 1. Interest commences on the 1st of each month.
R. F. BEEKMAN, President.
WM. BAINBRIDGE JAUDON, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after July 1, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed from the afternoon of Tuesday, 24th inst., until the morning of Monday, July 7.
C. F. COLES, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 9 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.
THE COUPONS AND REGISTERED INTEREST of the Seven per Cent. Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, due July 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin, on and after that date, at the office of Fisk & Hatch, No. 5 Nassau-st.
The transfer-books for bonds registered, coupons detached, will be closed June 28, and reopened July 2.
C. P. HUNTINGTON, President.

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1873.
OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a regular Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.
The transfer-books will be closed from June 20, 1873, to July 1, 1873, inclusive.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D-ST. AND 4TH-AV., NEW-YORK, June 10, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE has this day been declared, payable to stockholders on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from and after the 11th day of June to July 7, both days inclusive.
JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer-books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1873. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 7, 1873.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

DE LERY GOLD MINING COMPANY, QUEBEC, 23d June, 1873.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the shareholders of this Company will take place at the office of the same, at Quebec, Canada, on THURSDAY, the 10th of July next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of Directors, and other important matters connected with the affairs of the Company.
By order, T. H. MAHONY, Secretary.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, June 16, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE NATIONAL Trust Company have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after the 1st day of July next. Transfer-books closed on the 20th day of June until the 1st day of July.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1873.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the capital stock, (free of tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after July 1.
The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
D. L. HOLDEN, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, June 25, 1873.
THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1873, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York.
V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

PARIS AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY, PARIS, Ill., June 23, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THIS Company, due 1st of July next, will be paid in gold, on presentation, at the office of the Union Trust Company, New-York, without rebate.
ROBERT G. HERVEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 28, 1873.
THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE AND Crawfordsville Railroad Company, due on the 1st July next, will be paid at this office.
GEO. P. FITCH, Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, JERSEY CITY, June 28, 1873.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven and One-half per Cent., (7½ per Cent.,) payable on and after July 1, 1873.
M. SANDFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 25, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable on and after July 5, 1873.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 393 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) per Cent., payable on and after July 1, 1873.
A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, CANADA SOUTHERN AND DETROIT RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1873, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the Union Trust Company of New-York, No. 71 Broadway.
ALLYN COX, Secretary.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1873.
TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL Quarterly Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. was this day declared payable, July 1 prox., free of all tax.
A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1873.
TWELFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of (3½) Three and one-half per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after July 3, 1873.
CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 20, 1873.
A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. WILL be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, June 28, 1873.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free of tax, payable on and after July 1.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due July 1, 1873, of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds California Pacific Railroad Company, and of the First Mortgage Bonds California Pacific Railroad Extension Company, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York.
R. H. MILLER, Jr., Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company and South Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1873, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.
A. V. STOUT, Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE JULY 1, ON BONDS OF THE Cairo and Fulton Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the Company's Agency, No. 189 Broadway.
H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED.—A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXchange, having an experience of some ten years, and who has a capital of $10,000, would like to form a copartnership with some person of larger capital to transact a stock commission business. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 5,390 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—OWING TO the death of the business partner the survivor will sell the stock and good-will of an old and well established carriage business in a good locality with lease of premises; terms liberal to a responsible party. Inquire of D. T. BROWN, No. 243 West 11th-st., New-York.

TO JEWELERS.—FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN the cabinets, tools, stock, office, and fixtures of a good established jewelry business located in Maiden-lane. Inquire of SILLCOX & COOLEY, No. 14 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A FINE GROcery and tea store in perfect order; large cash trade, low rent, about $1,500 capital required. Address PAULISON & CO., corner Morris and Essex Railroad-av. and Broad-st., [illegible], N. J.

MUSICAL.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to [illegible] or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases [illegible] MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union-square, (No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Russia, Wed'day, June 25	Calabria, Sat'day, June 28
*Java, Wednesday, July 2	Parthia, Saturday, July 5
*Cuba, Wednesday, July 9	Samaria, Sat'day, July 12
*Scotia, Wednesday, July 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23	Batavia, Saturday, July 26

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage..............$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FRANCE, Grace..........Saturday, July 5, at 12 M.
GREECE, Thomas..........Saturday, July 12, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, Gleadell..........Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, Webster..........Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace..........Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage..........$80, 90, 100, currency.
RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.
Steerage..........$29, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London,

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK..........Thursday, July 3, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, July 5, 1 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..........Thursday, July 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, July 12, 7 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, July 17, 11 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, July 19, 1 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, July 5, at 12:30 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, July 12, at 3 P. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC..........SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, (Eng.,) DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester, and all ports in Bristol Channel.

THE STEAMERS OF THIS LINE WILL SAIL FROM PIER NO. 18 EAST RIVER, as follows:

ARRAGON, Western..........Wednesday, July 9
LAPLAND, Jones..........Wednesday, July 16
GREAT WESTERN, Stamper..........Wednesday, Aug. 6
LADY LYCETT, Evatt, to follow.
CORNWALL, Gibson, to follow.

Cabin passage, $70 currency. Intermediate, $45 currency. Steerage, $30 currency.

Parties wishing to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. R. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 70 South-st., New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Europa......Wed., July 2	India..........Sat., July 19
Anglia......Sat., July 5	Olympia......Wed., July 23
Trinacria......Wed., July 9	Australia......Sat., July 26
California......Sat., July 12	Columbia......Wed., July 30
Caledonia......Wed., July 16	Victoria......Sat., Aug. 2

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT..........Lemarie..........Saturday, July 12
VILLE DE PARIS..........Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE..........Surmont..........Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE..........Daure..........Saturday, Aug. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

Note.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. Morgan..........July 2, at 10:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Guard..........July 9, at 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Freeman..........July 16, at 10:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price, Jr..........July 23, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA, Capt. Price, Sr..........July 30, at 9:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth..........Aug. 6, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 1.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 8.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, July 15.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana. March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)..........July 2
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........July 3
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana and Nassau)..........July 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)..........July 17

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SAMANA.

FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA, AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.—The United States mail steam-ship TYBEE, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 5 North River, on THURSDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M. Bills of exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........July 9
GLAMORGAN..........July 30
PEMBROKE..........Aug. 20
GLAMORGAN..........Sept. 10

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to

ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

June 30.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ALASKA, Capt. ——, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco July 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

ZODIAC, Capt. Chapin, TUESDAY, July 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, July 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, July 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. Crowell, Wednesday, July 2.

CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, on Saturday, July 5.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,) Or WM. P. CLYDE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla,

CLARIBEL, Capt. Bayley, June 30.
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Porter, July —.

For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela,

ARIEL, Capt. Jones, July —.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir..........July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh..........Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum..........Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, will commence running July 2, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

NIGHT LINE.

Daily from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.

STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

Morrisania—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

Fulton Slip—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 24th....8:00 A.M.	Tuesday, 24th....3:00 P.M.
Wednesday, 25th..8:00 A.M.	Wednesday, 25th..3:00 P.M.
Thursday, 26th....8:00 A.M.	Thursday, 26th....3:30 P.M.
Friday, 27th....8:00 A.M.	Friday, 27th....3:30 P.M.
Saturday, 28th....3:30 P.M.	Saturday, 28th....3:30 P.M.
Monday, 30th....12:00 M.	Monday, 30th....6:30 P.M.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

Saxton & Seabury, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. June 1, 1873.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY. FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. Simmons. Capt. B. M. Simmons.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn; or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. Mangam, General Freight Agent.

DAY BOAT FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, Capt. Wm. M. Jones, will be run as a day boat, commencing July 2, leaving Pier foot of 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M., daily, (except Sunday,) landing passengers in Boston about midnight.

The steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. The Dry Dock cars from Astor House, the Avenue C line, from foot Chambers-st., and the South-st. Belt line, run directly to above pier; also 23d-st. line, crossing every line of cars in the City.

The Saturday afternoon boat returns Sunday night.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tues., 1st......8:00 A. M.	Tues., 1st......12:00 M.
Wed., 2d......8:00 A. M.	Wed., 2d......12:30 P. M.
Thurs., 3d......9:00 A. M.	Thurs., 3d......1:30 P. M.
Fri., 4th......9:00 A. M.	Fri., 4th......2:30 P. M.
Sat., 5th......11:00 A. M.	Sat., 5th......3:00 P. M.
Sun., 6th......11:00 A. M.	Sun., 6th......4:00 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.	D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW ROUTE TO BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after Sunday, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South will be opened for travel. This line is via York, Penn., and passes through the picturesque scenery of Chester Valley, Lancaster County, and along the magnificent vistas of the Susquehanna River, affording a delightful pleasure ride. The road throughout is laid with a double track, steel rail, and stone ballast, and is free from dust. Equipment entirely new, the cars being of the most elegant style and finish. The great tunnel under Baltimore being completed, trains pass through that city without delay. No change of any kind between New-York and Washington, where close connection is made for Richmond and the South. Passengers are landed in the centre of business in Baltimore and Washington, convenient to all the hotels, connecting with street railways for all parts of the city. Time as short and fare the same as by the old route. Baggage checked from hotels and residences to destination.

Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, daily, except SUNDAY, 8:50 A. M., with new Pullman Parlor-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore 4:20 P. M., Washington 5:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.

NIGHT EXPRESS daily 8:20 P. M., with new Pullman Palace Sleeping-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore 4:35 A. M., Washington 6 A. M., making close connections for all points South.

For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor-car tickets, and baggage-checks, apply at the following offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

BOSTON, NOS. 77 AND 79 WASHINGTON-ST.

NEW-YORK.

No. 526 Broadway,	No. 944 Broadway,
No. 1 Astor House,	No. 271 Broadway,
No. 435 Broadway,	No. 8 Battery-place,

Depot foot of Desbrosses-st.,
Depot foot of Cortlandt-st.

Ask for tickets via "Pennsylvania Air-Line."

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.	D. M. BOYD, Jr., Gen'l Pass. Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily; (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. was dissolved on the 19th of June, 1873, by the death of Mr. PHILIP R. WILKINS. The real estate and auction business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm title of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Jr.

New-York, June 30, 1873.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' West Point Hotel

is now open. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

THE LAUREL HOUSE.

CAUTERSKILL FALLS, Catskill Mountains.

F. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

This famous resort is now open for guests. Carriages and S. W. Stimpson, agent for the hotel, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

CHITTENANGO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS,

MADISON COUNTY, NEW-YORK.

Access via New-York Central Railroad to Chittenango Station. Fine, large hotel and furnished cottages now open.

L. L. BRITTON, late of Everett House, proprietor.

Good table, attractive scenery, and mineral waters of WONDERFUL CURATIVE POWER.

Illustrated circular, with analysis, terms, routes, &c., of C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park-place.

THE MARSH HOUSE,

Situated upon one of the hills of Western Connecticut, is now open for the reception of Summer guests.

A good table, good society, good roads, and romantic scenery; quiet, health, moderate prices, and convenience of access are among its advantages. Six hours from New-York, via Harlem or New-Haven roads, to Winstead, with four trains per day connecting. Address

J. M. MARSH, Proprietor.

Winchester Centre, Conn., June 10, 1873.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

TOWER HILL HOUSE.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., opens June 25, 1873. Address at No. 25 West 27th-st., New-York.

CLARK N. SCOFIELD, Proprietor.

Late of Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG Island—Two cottages, containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

GLEN MITCHELL HOTEL, SARATOGA.—Lovely drives, walks, and scenery; splendid trotting park adjoining the extensive hotel grounds; fresh breezes; no mosquitoes; elegantly furnished rooms and an unexceptionable cuisine; one and a half miles from Saratoga villa; stabling first class; omnibuses and carriages to all trains.

MITCHELL BROTHERS, Proprietors.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE OPEN.—Monroe, N. Y.; accommodation for 600 guests; fifty miles on Erie Railway; two miles in the mountains; coaches connect; gentleman of large experience, late of Metropolitan Hotel, manager; music, hops, billiards, fishing, livery, &c.; no pains spared; first class.

S. A. DAVISON, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, Mass., opens June 1. Terms $10 50 to $21 per week. Twenty-five per cent. discount for June. Special rates to families. Send stamp for circular.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.

C. Banta, Secretary.

CHATEAUGAY LAKE.—A DELIGHTFUL RESORT for Summer boarders; a beautiful sheet of water, surrounded by wood-crowned hills; water excellent, air pure and bracing; fish and game in abundance. For particulars, address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay, Franklin County, N. Y.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSBURG, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

POINT PLEASANT.—BOARD CAN BE HAD AT this delightful location on reasonable terms; fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and fishing. Address

W. H. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

RIVERSIDE HOUSE, 152D-ST., ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, is now open for the accommodation of guests at moderate rates. Apply to PAULL & DUNCALF.

CARSWELL HOUSE, CORNWALL, ON HUDSON, N. Y. Pleasantly located, large rooms, fine shade.

G. H. CARSWELL.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, N. J., is now open for company.

D. A. CROWELL.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—A respectable private family, within one hour of this City, would be willing to accommodate three gentlemen, or gentlemen with wives, with good board; price reasonable; parties desiring may confer with the advertiser at Importers' and Traders' Insurance Company, No. 192 Broadway, between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Monday, 30th, or address, at same place, O. P. Q.

N. B.—Stable accommodations if desired.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT A FARM-HOUSE ON the Catskill Mountains, the highest point on the Catskills; plenty of milk; pure air; no mosquitoes; at $6 per week. Address GEO. A. NEWCOMB, Union Society, Greene County, N. Y. Reference, H. A. Carson, Box No. 53, Orange, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ABUNDANT SHADE, AMPLE grounds, location unequaled for health; plenty of fruit and milk; large rooms; accessible by rail and boat; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 331, Kingston, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—EIGHT MILES WEST OF Catskill village; house pleasantly situated; adults preferred. Address O., Catskill Post-office, N. Y.

SUMMER BOARD—AT MILTON, ON THE HUDSON; grounds fine and well shaded. Apply to Mrs. J. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

TO LET—NO. 41 WEST 9TH-ST.; ELEGANT, newly furnished rooms at Summer rates.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,

No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,

And the Times West-Side Office,

No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.

NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 36 WEST 39TH-ST.—COOL AND DESIRABLE rooms, handsomely furnished, to let with board, at Summer prices; references given and required.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 341.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms, cool and pleasant, to let to gentlemen, without board, or gentleman and wife; references exchanged.

TWO LARGE BED ROOMS AND PARLOR, newly furnished throughout, to two gentlemen wishing elegant rooms. Apply at No. 746 6th-av., first floor.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to gentlemen, with breakfast. Apply at No. 8 East 34th-st.

NO. 18 WEST 4TH-ST., ONE BLOCK FROM Broadway.—A large furnished room to let to a respectable party only; gas and bath.

NO. 27 WEST 18TH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, nicely furnished, with or without board. Summer prices. References.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

SALOON STEAMER WYOMING.

Barges, SARAH SMITH, CALEDONIA, REPUBLIC, and J. R. BALDWIN.

Oriental Grove, Excelsior Park, Eagleswood, and other groves to let.

Also, Tug-boats, such as desired.

Office No. 383 West-st., opposite Christopher-st. Ferry.

H. B. CROSSETT.

EXCURSION. JULY FOURTH.

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." New and elegant steamer C. H. NORTHAM leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven, returning at 11:30 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare each way, $1 25; no charge for berths.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M.; 2, 5:15, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st., 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer MONITOR leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

FIREWORKS.

EXCELSIOR FIREWORKS

RELIABLE, EXTRA LARGE SIZES, EXPRESSLY FOR PRIVATE DISPLAYS.

DETWILLER, STREET & CO., MANUFACTURERS, NO. 9 DEY-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN R. CARTWRIGHT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Edwin R. Cartwright, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of Louisiana.—In the matter of WILLIAM DANS and JACOB JACKSON, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 1,189.—To the creditors of the bankrupts above named: You and each of you are hereby notified to file your proofs of debt at the office of C. S. Kellogg, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at the Custom-house, in the City of New-Orleans, La., on or before the 1st day of August, 1873, or, in default thereof, you will be debarred from any share in the dividend which will be declared and paid on said estate.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1873.

ARNOLD H. ELLIS,
JULIUS CATLIN, Jr., } Trustees.
LEWIS LEVENSON,

je23-2aw4wM*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ATTENTION, OWNERS OF HORSES!

THE ZINC COLLAR PAD is guaranteed to CURE the worst case of raw and inflamed neck in ten days, and work the horse every day, and will not chafe or wear the mane. For sale by saddlery hardware dealers and harness-makers. Manufactured by the ZINC COLLAR PAD COMPANY, Buchanan, Mich. Information furnished on application.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the TIMES Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; and the TIMES West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

$400.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE, A good family horse, top buggy, (Brewster,) harness, blanket, whip, &c. Inquire in clothing-store, No. 70 Fulton-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER SEASON, CHEAP, A handsome new open carriage, new harness and horses to match, and man in livery. Call or address J., Farmers' Club Stables, Nos. 128 and 130 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME TOP WAGON, POLE and shafts, double and single harness, all in perfect order, and very little used. Call or address J., Farmers' Club Stable, Nos. 128 and 130 West 31st-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK

No. 341 East 4th-st.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $2,000.

DEPOSITS made on or before July 9 will draw interest from July 1.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

William V. Webster, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York, June 19, 1873.

FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SEVEN (7) PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 10th day of July next, on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of July, 1873.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on THURSDAY from 10 to 7.

WM. H. SLOCUM, President.

Charles A. Whitney, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1873—JULY INTEREST.—The Twenty-sixth Semi-Annual Interest at the rate of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums of Five Dollars and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be credited and paid on and after MONDAY, JULY 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

Deposits made on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The Bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight.

Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday Evenings 5 to 7.

ASSETS ELEVEN MILLION DOLLARS.

Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Bank-books in English, French and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres't.

T. S. Armour, Sec.

Broadway Savings Institution,

NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

Wade B. Worrall, Sec. Peter Cumming, Actuary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PENT CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

James O. Bennett, Secretary.

CLAIRMONT SAVINGS BANK,

No. 247 Greenwich-st., corner Park-place.

The usual Semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21.

Money deposited on or before JULY 20 will draw interest from JULY 1.

SHERMAN BROADWELL, President.

David E. Swan, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-EIGHTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after July 21.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treas. N. J. HAINES, Pres.

T. S. Armour, Secretary.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company,

Chartered by the United States.

No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.

Send for Circular. JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

Chas. Schaffner, Secretary and Treasurer.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

3d-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.

Charles T. Rodgers, M. D., Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.

Interest from July 1 allowed on deposits made now.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. Lillie, Secretary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' Clerks and others, No. 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st.—Dividend to July 1, 1873, payable July 21, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per cent. on sums of $5 and not exceeding $1,000, and five per cent. on larger sums.

A. GRACIE KING, President.

Andrew Warner, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., New-York, June 24, 1873.

The trustees of this bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of Six per cent., on all sums, payable on and after July 21.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

Vanderbilt L. Buxton, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 1 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets......$3,135,566 63 | Surplus......$238,442 49

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILING,

Superior to anything offered in this City; also, monuments, head-stones, counters, and wainscoting; fine selections at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH AND elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

A. Merwin, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY AT 4 P. M., BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., No. 656 Broadway, stationery, including note paper and envelopes, elegant writing desks, French gilt fancy articles, games, pens, penholders, pencils, knives, pocket-books, cigar cases, stereoscopic views, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, LAST NIGHT of THE GREAT SENSATION PLAY, MORA, OR THE GOLDEN FETTERS.

WALLACK'S. SPECIAL.

ENGAGEMENT of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT, who will appear on TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 1, in the character of MAURICE DUROSEL, in his entirely new Play in five acts, entitled MIMI.

SATURDAY, July 5, MIMI MATINEE.

Box-book now open.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. T. G. RIGGS.

MONDAY, June 30, 1873.

EVENING at 8.	AFTERNOON at 2.
The sterling Irish Comedian, Mr. T. G. RIGGS, T. G. RIGGS, in J. F. Poole's new sensation drama, entitled, SHIN FANE; or, SHAMROCK GREEN.	SPECIAL for Matinée performances. Production of the drama in one act of the LOTTERY OF DEATH, and the romantic drama, entitled, THE CHARCOAL BURNER, with excellent cast.

FRIDAY, July 4, INDEPENDENCE DAY, THREE PERFORMANCES in the Lecture-room. MORNING at 11. AFTERNOON at 2. EVENING at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 8.
UNSURPASSED ATTRACTION.
GRAND EVENT OF THE SEASON.
ANOTHER NEW NOVELTY.

Engagement for a limited period of the charming, gifted, and accomplished actress, MISS AMY STONE, MISS AMY STONE, Who will appear till further notice in her superb military romantic drama, entitled CIGARETTE, THE LITTLE LEOPARD OF FRANCE.

Beautiful scenery, elegant costumes, fresh appointments, new mechanical effects, a complete and supreme cast of characters. The entertainment challenges competition in excellence, completion, and novelty.

GRAND EXTRA MATINEE JULY 4, AT 2 P. M.
GRAND EXTRA MATINEE JULY 4, AT 2 P. M.

Matinées at 2 P. M., Wednesday and Saturday.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK.
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER.

Begins at 8. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.

Carriages may be ordered for 10:30.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

The fascinating young actress Charlotte Thompson in the most MARKED SUCCESS of the SUMMER SEASON, JANE EYRE, a play mounted, cast, and acted with all the care given to the best productions of the REGULAR SEASON.	CHARLOTTE THOMPSON CHARLOTTE THOMPSON CHARLOTTE THOMPSON "As we anticipated, this lady, by her thoughtful and artistic impersonation of Jane Eyre has astonished the cities, charmed the theatre-goers, and proved that she is one of the few actresses on the American stage who may be said to possess positive genius."—*News.*

SECURE YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

An entirely new sensation by Mr. J. J. Wallace, (founded on the Bohemians of Paris,) presented in three acts.

THE BEATS OF NEW-YORK.

New Scenery and Music, thrilling effects, STRONG COMPANY IN CAST.

LAST WEEK OF LULU.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—TEMPORARY building, No. 128 West 14th-st. The Di Cesnola collections from Cyprus and the Loan collections of works of art, are open to the public daily from 10 A. M. until 6 P. M. Admission, 50 cents. New and important additions have been made to the Loan collections.

PROPOSALS.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Washington, June 18, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 1, 1873, for the construction, including materials, of either one or both of two iron steam sloops-of-war, of about 450 tons measurement. Plans and specifications in detail for the hulls may be seen and examined at this Bureau, and at the Commandant's office at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, and Charlestown; and plans and specifications for the steam machinery may be seen and examined at the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and at the navy-yards above stated, on and after the 1st of July next.

Proposals will also be received at the same time, and under the same conditions, for the construction, including materials, of the hulls, complete for sea service, of either or both of the iron vessels mentioned above, separate from the steam machinery.

The vessels must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel or vessels be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the department may direct in seven months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessels.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The department reserves the right to accept either form of proposal, or to reject any or all of them, as in its opinion the public interest requires.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

PROPOSALS FOR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS FOR THE UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal., Office of Superintendent, June 21, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of July, 1873, for furnishing and putting in place the five burglar-proof vaults for the United States Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal.

Copies of the drawings and specification may be had on application at this office.

Proposals will be made for each vault as called for in the specification. The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate. The whole work to be completed and in place within four months from date of acceptance of proposal.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per centum, until the completion and acceptance of the work.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of five thousand dollars ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, the Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if it be the interest of the Government to do so; and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of "burglar-proof vaults," and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope indorsed, "Bids for Burglar-proof Vaults," United States Branch Mint, San Francisco, Cal., and addressed to

SAMUEL McCULLOCH, Superintendent.

Navy Department, Bureau of Construction and Repair, Washington, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 6th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

United States Engineer Office, Baltimore, Md., June 25, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Are invited for dredging below Fredericksburg, Va., to the extent of about $7,500 worth.

Proposals, sealed, in duplicate, indorsed on outside, accompanied by a copy of this advertisement, will be received until noon of July 25, 1873, and will be opened at 1 P. M. of the same day, in presence of such bidders as may wish to be present.

The right is reserved to reject any bid.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and any other information desired, can be obtained by application at this office.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL, Major of Engineers.

United States Engineer Office, Corner Houston and Greene sts., New-York, June 26, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon on the 26th day of July, 1873, for dredging at different points on the Savannah River, Georgia. Total quantity of dredging about 100,000 cubic yards, to be given out in one or two contracts. For information apply to the undersigned.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major General United States Army.

United States Engineer Office, Corner Houston and Greene sts., New-York, June 26, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office until noon on the 26th day of July proximo, for constructing a pile and grillage foundation at Fort Pulaski, Savannah River, Georgia, comprising nearly 700 round piles, over 400 sheet piles, and 40,000 feet, B. M., of grillage timber. For plans and specifications apply at this office.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Major of Engineers, Brevet Major General United States Army.

Office of Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, June, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for heating by steam physician's residence at Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON, Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

AMUSEMENTS.

IMMENSE SUCCESS,
IMMENSE SUCCESS,
IMMENSE SUCCESS

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL,

(formerly Empire Rink,)

3d-av., 63d, and 64th sts.

MONDAY EVENING, June 30, 1873,

GRAND FAREWELL CONCERTS of the ROYAL SAXONIAN SHARP-SHOOTERS, REGIMENT NO. 108,

Under the personal direction of HERR HANS GIROD,

Leader of the Band and Cornet-a-piston Virtuoso.

Admission, 50 cents. Admission, 50 cents.

JONES' WOOD PARK.

68th-st. and East River.

GRAND MILITARY CONCERT

TO-DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1873, AT 4 O'CLOCK P. M., of the entire BAND OF THE ROYAL SAXON SHARP-SHOOTERS REGIMENT, NO. 108, "PRINCE GEORGE" OF DRESDEN, under the personal direction of MR. HANS GIROD, KAPELLMEISTER OF HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SAXONY, AND CORNET A PISTON VIRTUOSO.

POPULAR PRICES.

Admission, 50 cents.

THE INTERNATIONAL BILLIARD TOURNAMENT,

Irving Hall, MONDAY, June 30,

To decide the ties in the Tournament.

AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, M. DALY and A. GARNIER.

EVENING, at 8 o'clock, C. DION and the winner of the above game.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEO. THOMAS' UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Change of programme every evening.

Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places.

PRIVATE BOXES, $2 EXTRA.

EVERY THURSDAY, GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.

LINDO BROS.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL ADVERTISING for 1873.

The attention of colleges, seminaries, and schools is specially called to

THE CINCINNATI COMMERCIAL,
CHICAGO TRIBUNE,
ST. LOUIS REPUBLICAN,
LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL.

These well-known journals, whose character, influence, and circulation place them in the front rank of newspapers in this country, offer to teachers and educational institutions in the East the very best means of addressing the intelligent and commercial community of their respective cities and surrounding country, and at less cost than by any other means.

For all other information, address the publishers or

JOHN MANNING, NO. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK,

Authorized agent to receive and forward advertisements to these journals.

AMALIENBERG CASTLE, VALLEY OF THE MURG,

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN.

Under the patronage of H. R. H. the Grand Duchess of Baden.

Dr. HEDLER receives at the above address a limited number of young American gentlemen, who are desirous of acquiring a thorough knowledge of German and French from native professors, and of pursuing their other studies. Elementary and complete instruction is given in English, History, Geography, and in all branches of Mathematics. Amalienberg is beautifully and healthily situated in the Valley of the Murg, on the border of the Black Forest, at an hour's distance from Baden.

Divine service is celebrated in the Chapel adjoining the Castle.

Prospectuses can be obtained of Mr. PITT COOKE, of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., who has kindly consented to answer inquiries respecting the establishment.

Highest references in America and Europe.

MADAME O. da SILVA AND MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 30th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE,

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR,
JOHN MACNIE, } Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,

BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.

Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.

The next session will commence Sept. 17. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

EDUCATIONAL.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN HANover, Germany, desire two or three pupils, to be educated with three other boys now under their care. The head of the family, a graduate of one of the German universities, will personally superintend their studies, and give especial attention to languages. For further particulars address E. A. PETERS, Tonawanda-st., Buffalo, N. Y.

EDUCATION COMBINED WITH TRAVEL.—There is being formed a party of young gentlewomen to leave New-York for Europe July 2, under the guidance of a lady who has passed many years in foreign countries, and who will conduct their studies in languages and other branches of learning. Details in prospectus. Address TRAVELER, No. 39 West 26th-st., New-York.

SUMMER BOARDING FOR TEN GOOD boys from 10 to 15 years of age, with parental care and free from danger; $60 for July and August. Address F. D. LONG, Downingtown, Chester County, Penn.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—The Autumn term begins Sept. 8, 1873; a native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS FROM SIX to twelve years of age; $100 for term of twenty weeks. For circulars, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.

REV. J. C. WICKOFF.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island, E. HINDS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," AIDS ALL who want good teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PROPOSALS.

Office of the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, June —, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for iron window guards, to be furnished at Lunatic Asylum, Ward's Island. Specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON, Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

PROPOSALS FOR GRANITE, EAST RIVER BRIDGE.—Sealed proposals will be received until July 10, 1873, for the delivery of 4,790 cubic yards of cut granite face-stone and dimension backing required during the present year for the New-York Tower, East River Bridge. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Engineer's office. Address NEW-YORK BRIDGE COMPANY, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Office of the Commissioners of Emigration of the State of New-York, Castle Garden, June 19, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office till 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the the 1st day of July next, for furnishing materials and resetting boilers in engine-room on Ward's Island.

Specification may be seen at the office of R. L. Wells, Superintendent, at Ward's Island.

E. STEPHENSON, Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

Office of the Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, June —, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M. on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for building a brick covered archway on Ward's Island.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON, Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

Office of Commissioners of Emigration, Castle Garden, June —, 1873.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 4 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, the 1st day of July next, for repairs to roof of Pavilion No. 1 of Lunatic Asylum, on Ward's Island. Specifications can be seen at the office of Renwick & Sands, architects, Nos. 4 and 6 Broad-st.

E. STEPHENSON, Chairman Ward's Island Committee.

THE NEW-JERSEY WONDER.

TRENTON FALLS.

HOW THEY LOOK IN JUNE—THE GLEN AND THE RAVINE—REMARKABLE ROCK FORMATIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON FALLS, Friday, June 27, 1873.

There is nothing more disheartening to the young and ardent seeker after the picturesque than the feelings of disappointment which accompany his first impressions of the famous places of the earth. Nothing perhaps is more ludicrous to those who have a sense of humor than the stern determination of people who have neither eyes to see nor hearts to feel the beauties of nature, yet persist in feigning emotions which they never had, because it is the fashion to be emotional. To see them straining their eyes at Niagara, and driveling out the stereotyped phrases of enthusiasm, is as good as a play—better, in fact, as plays go now. A charitable soul must perforce pity them, for they try so hard. But there is no pity due them, for they are impostors after all. They follow in the footsteps of those whose judgment the world accepts, and they pretend to adore all at once what the leaders themselves could only worship after long study. Niagara grows upon a person, but the first view is pitiful enough, and it is only when, by careful examination of various objects, one has formulated a standard by which to estimate the heights, size, and distance, that the full grandeur of the fall breaks in upon the mind. The surroundings are nothing, indeed worse than nothing, for they deteriorate from the real splendor of the scene.

Trenton Falls is on the road to Niagara, and is, I believe, considered by the residents of that place a humble side-show. Yet it is a curious fact that people who only stay a couple days at Niagara remain here for weeks and months. It is true, indeed, that the hotel here is the perfect embodiment of a well-ordered æsthetic home, but the great cause is in the beauty of the falls, which are, perhaps, the only falls that do not disappoint on a first view. One principal reason for this is, no doubt, that the place is never advertised, and rarely written about; and that, therefore, the imagination is not wrought up beforehand into expecting mountains and marvels. But although this is so, yet it is equally a fact that the surroundings of the falls are of unparalleled beauty. The arrangement of rocks, water, trees, and sky, is so varied, so grand, and so exquisitely beautiful that it is impossible not to wish that Niagara had the same accompaniments as the grandeur of its roaring and the sublimity of its leap. But we can't have all things exactly as they should be, according to the artistic sense, and must be satisfied with the beauty of the sublime at Niagara, and the beauty of artistic loveliness at Trenton.

The train from Utica halts at a little station about a mile and a half from the falls, and the visitors are carried in a four-horse stage which traverses some exceedingly beautiful country. Beautiful, that is to say, to us bipeds who swarm on the roof, but not so beautiful to the horses, who must groan in spirit over the stony paths and the eternally succeeding hills. The entrance to the hotel grounds is through an avenue of beautiful trees of some age, though too closely planted ever to attain to great size. The primeval forest rises in rear of the hotel, and even skirts the beautiful garden which stretches in its front. Some enthusiasts, after washing the dust out of their mouths with a julep or a smash, or any of those astounding drinks which prize bar-keepers pride themselves on concocting, make at once for the falls. Others, more sober-blooded, wait first for an early dinner, and do not pay their devoirs to Lady Nature until after a comfortable rest and a hearty meal. I must confess that I belong to the latter tribe, and that traveling all night from New-York made me less ardent for the beauties of scenery than is usual with me. In the afternoon I went to the falls refreshed, rejuvenated and ready to hear what nature might have to say, and to see what she might have to show. Penetrating through some fifty yards of beautiful wood land, with fine trees of every description growing in the greatest luxuriance, I came suddenly upon the brink of a ravine that went sheer down for over 200 feet. Each bank was clothed with bending trees, but through the light green foliage my eye caught the glimpse of a sullen black-looking stream, on whose surface bubbles of foam floated languidly. A little to the right of where I struck the ravine I now noticed the top of a wooden ladder. I descended this with speed and comfort, for it was both broad and strong, and found myself at length at the bottom of the ravine. On my side of the stream there was a broad sidewalk, made by Nature herself out of the flat layers of limestone. The rocks on each side went up perpendicularly, with all the regularity of masonry, for some thirty feet, and thence ascended to the level of the forest with a steep grade, but yet with sufficient incline to give foothold to numerous trees. The rock was in strata of about six inches deep, and extremely regular. The river, a branch of the Mohawk, called the Kanata, hurried by in its narrow rocky channel with a vexed, sulky look, probably being annoyed at being kept from the sunlight by the screens of overhanging trees. The depth, too, makes it look quite black, for the channel is only ten feet wide in parts. I walked along the pavement, and soon the Kanata began to grow tumultuous, and to tumble up and down with angry waves. For about 100 yards the river is one long stretch of foaming rapids, through which masses of rocks rise here and there. But the greater part of the rocks that change the course of the stream do not appear, and hence the twisting, writhing, passionate curves seem like the fierce volition of the Kanata itself. Above the cascades the opposite wall suddenly becomes perpendicular, from base to summit, in some parts, in others only for about 100 feet, the rock above that being covered with trees and ferns. But the pathway on which I am walking was fairly overshadowed by the trees that bent themselves into a bow to lean over and caress the visitors with their branches. The opposite bank, which has been getting more and more rocky and denuded of vegetation, suddenly throws out a huge buttress, crowned with dark cedars, behind which commences a bold wall, forty feet high, which stretches like a barrier right across the bed of the stream, and is so regular in its stratification as to force upon the mind the idea of human architecture and ancient fortresses. On my side the pavement suddenly disappears round a corner, and I am forced to climb up the bank, which, by reason of its stratification, is just like a grand staircase. Up and up I go for about twenty feet; but I pause half-way because of the glory of the waterfall, which suddenly bursts upon me. The river has thrown its whole force upon this rocky barrier, and has managed to cut itself a passage sideways, whence it descends into a bold passage of foaming white maddened waters, falling into a gulf beneath, where it shows black as ink. Here it has scooped out for itself a circular pool under the bank, where it eddies and counter-eddies incessantly, forming completely still water up in a broad corner, where the foam from the falling water gathers in great sheets of lather. Above me on my side the rocks sweep with an immense semi-circle to which the curve of the Coliseum is but an insect in comparison to a man. Upward the wall reaches sheer and bare for 250 feet, and the top is crowned with huge trees which take the eye up still higher. But the curve is so huge, so prodigious, and tells us such a tale of the dread past when the Kanata was a great river and swept to the very top of the bank, fashioning those great bends in the crumbling rock. Above the fall the river comes rushing to hurl itself over the rocks just like a mad thing, while on each side the trees come down to the very base of the ravine and from pyramids of brilliant greens of varied hues. The sun just tops the tall firs on the opposite side, and sends arrows of gold across the fall, bathing the whole curve of the rock on my side in floods of resplendent color. Across the pool, at the foot of the fall, dances a brilliant rainbow, which can only be seen at the top of the plateau, which has to be surmounted by the traveler. Close inside the fall itself there is another fragmentary iris, more brilliant in color than the other, but also much harder to see. Looking down the glen from this plateau, I was surprised to find how high I had mounted, which cannot be guessed by the banks, because there is a gradual fall in the surface-ground also, and the rocks on each side the ravine are nowhere so high as here, in spite of the elevation of the pathway along the bottom. There is considerable spray here, which makes the vegetation intensely green. At one end of the great curve the rocks are somewhat irregular, bulging out like bastions. These are covered with wild flowers and a fine kind of fern with a purple stem. Peeping out coyly from amid the weeds and tall grasses, also, are the blushing faces of some wild strawberries, which I plucked, ate, and found of delicious flavor. I sat on one of the points of these bastions and enjoyed the scene for a long time, endeavoring to reconstruct the past, and imagine how the Kanata looked when it was scooping out that enormous half circle, and when it reached over to that big buttress on the opposite side. There must have been a big waterfall somewhere in those days, because the ravine is not truly a ravine. It is essentially a gorge, a pathway cut through the limestone hills, which cease altogether about half a mile below. Hence at some point there must have been in the olden days, the prehistoric times, a most superb cataract, to which these present are but babes.

Resuming my road, I wandered slowly past the head of the waterfall and soon came upon the rapids which precede it. These are very fine to give one a clearer idea of the action of water than one ever had before. In one place the water slides down a long decline of perfectly smooth rock, and the momentum of the rushing waters is so great as to carry them up a steep rock, from the top of which they fall, boiling with passion, and raging onward to the fall. I never saw anything so curious before as that water forced up an incline. The velocity with which it moves is prodigious, and the roaring it makes about this part is, in my estimation, greater than at the upper falls. The spray here wets the pathway, which is quite slippery, and one must be careful as to his footing or he will come down violently and ungracefully. As I traveled onward the ravine became wider and still wider, there being a very bold sweep on the opposite side, where the rock, after exhibiting the most beautiful pyramids of foliage from every variety of tree, suddenly exhibits a tendency to be precipitous, but ends in a bold buttress, too steep for the trees, and yet not too steep for ferns and grasses, which cover it completely. Another turn in the road, and behold the high falls, which are considered the great attraction of the place. These, though considered one fall, are in reality double. Just beyond the green buttress there is a wall of rock at least 100 feet high, which, however, is broken into two sections. The first is about forty feet, and over this the Kanata pours in a magnificent waterfall, the chief fury being toward the side on which I walked. Below this cataract there is a plateau, and there the waters rush over a wall sixty feet high. But by the abrasion of the waters this wall has been cut into a series of ledges, so that instead of presenting a single bold curve, the water rushes down a series of giant stairs. On each side the rocks rise about a hundred feet higher, the bold est form being on the opposite side, where after the buttress there comes a tendency toward the columnar form, which greatly adds to the picturesque appearance of that side. The lower cataract falls over rocks of peculiar interest to the geologist, since trilobites of the most unusual forms are to be found imbedded in the limestone ledges. There is no other way of mounting to this eminence than by climbing over the barrier of rock itself. But Mr. Moore, the host, who has been a life-long worshiper of nature in all her forms of beauty, has had steps cut in the rock. When these have been overcome, one is on a level with the head of the lower fall, and is then enabled to see the whole beauty of the upper one. This may be divided into three parts. The least beautiful occupies the rocky wall from the opposite side to the centre. The water here is shallow, comparatively speaking, and the fall resembles a thin veil of snowy whiteness. Next to it is the main channel of the stream, and here not only does the water leap in a bold curve of great beauty, but there are times when the flood is of a wonderful amber color. I call it amber, but that gives no idea of its hue, which, when seen in shadow looks like liquid gold. It something resembles melted porphry, or pure honey, but indeed it is useless to hunt for things like it, because truly it is unique, and resembles nothing but itself. To the left of this main fall there is a smaller one, which has all its beauties and characteristics. The currents of the two mingle at the foot where they raise mounds of foaming water by the force with which they strike upon the floods below. Beyond, the united stream, gathering its forces from all its sources, spreads itself over the plateau of rock, and then hurls itself down the lower fall. The power and volume of the Kanata are still considerable, for on this plateau, close to the visitor's side, are heaps of slabs piled up that have been dragged from the bed of the stream, hurled down the falls, and stranded in their present position.

To get upon a level with the head of the upper fall, one is forced to surmount steps obligingly cut in the natural rock, and supplemented by a wooden ladder. When one has ascended and turns, looking downward, the view is so superb as to be fairly unmatchable. This is the widest part of the glen, and there is consequently free play for the jolly, golden sunbeams that play at bo-peep through the dark, needle-shaped leaves of the evergreens, gilding their edges and warming up their sombre trunks; and the same pleasant fellows laugh amid the foliage of the splendid oaks, ashes, elms, and beeches, which crowd each other down the sides of the ravine. Then in many places there are broad spots where nothing grows save ferns, and in others the rocks are quite bare. You would think that the limestone was just gray, and nothing else; but wait until the sunbeams come and visit it, and then you will see many, many hues. The slopes of the trees are so picturesque that I cannot describe them, and they make such a wonderful frame and background for the picture. Below in the foreground the waters madden and rave; above, right across the glen, the air is filled with the spray, rendered prismatic by the glorious sunbeams. Far down the glen in the perspective the trees come together and close the scene; while over all the blue sky reigns above the green, and gives to everything the crowning grace and glory.

Ladies and weak-backed men generally terminate their adventures at this second fall, but there are many others extremely beautiful which I will describe in a second letter. The way home is through the woods, which are reached by ladders and a precipitous path. The walks here are in their line perfect joys to those who love fine trees, but they are so up and down, so sole-breaking by reason of the roots of trees that rise up everywhere, and so generally provoking, that the shyest lady is obliged to take a gentleman's arm, and the most bashful gentleman is obliged to offer his. This, of course, is a great drawback to the popularity of the Woodland path, but it is queer how many bridal pairs there are here. I have already come across fourteen, and they are in such force that, instead of attempting to conceal the fact, they parade it. They fraternize with each other in the most charming way, and look so happy that they are so many living recommendations to the unmarried, "Go ye and do likewise." GAR.

FATAL RESULT OF A BAR-ROOM FIGHT.

Frank Haverstraw, a German barber, thirty years old, residing at No. 340 East Thirty-fourth-street, died in Bellevue Hospital early yesterday morning, from injuries received during a fight in the liquor-store corner of First-avenue and Sixteenth-street, on the night of the 23d inst. It would appear that Haverstraw, who was slightly intoxicated, entered the saloon and spoke very familiarly, as alleged, toward one of a number of roughs standing at the counter, when he was attacked by William Larkin and others of the gang, knocked down, beaten and kicked until he was insensible. The Eighteenth Precinct police have arrested five men on suspicion of being Haverstraw's assailants. Two of the prisoners are named Larkin, but it is understood that the real assailant, William Larkin, has succeeded in escaping from the City. Coroner Kessler will hold an inquest.

INCENDIARISM IN BROOKLYN.

On Friday night, an old house, known as the "Old Farm House," on North Twelfth-street, between Second and Third streets, Williamsburg, was found to be in flames, and was partially burned before the fire was extinguished. The house is leased by a German named Henry Holland, who has since been arrested on a charge of setting fire to the premises, the charge being based on an affidavit of Isaac Robinson, keeper of a candy-store at No. 57 North Second-street. He asserts that Holland came to him on Thursday last, and offered him $10 to set fire to the old farm-house, the furniture of which was insured for $600. Holland said that a train of turpentine and oil was already laid, and needed only to be touched, suggesting further that the match should be applied in the garret to give the occupants an opportunity of escape. Robinson declined the offer, which was afterward repeated by Holland's son. The Fire Marshal procured the arrest of Holland, Sr., on Saturday night, and Jas. Holland, his son, was taken into custody yesterday.

CRICKET NOTES.

The St. George's Cricket Club go to Philadelphia to play the Germantown Club on Thursday and Friday, and the Merion Club on Saturday next. On Friday next a match will be played at Prospect Park, between the Prospect Park and Manhattan Clubs. The Waltham Club, of Boston, will play the Jersey City at Prospect Park on the 15th inst., the Manhattan at Hoboken on the 16th inst., and St. George's at Hoboken on the 17th inst.

THE POLARIS SEARCH.

ARRIVAL OF THE TIGRESS—THE SECOND EXPEDITION TO LEAVE IN TEN DAYS.

The screw steamer Tigress, which has been purchased by the Government to convey an Arctic expedition in search of the Polaris, arrived at Quarantine from St. John's, N. F., on Saturday night, and steamed up to the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday morning. The delay in the arrival of the vessel had given rise to some anxiety, but yesterday the captain explained the unusual length of the voyage by stating that six days after leaving St. John's the supply of coal was almost exhausted, so that the remainder of the voyage to the light-ship was accomplished under sail.

On being notified that the Tigress had reached the yard, Secretary Robeson immediately went to Brooklyn to inspect the vessel. At 4 P. M. steam was got up and the vessel proceeded down the river on a trial trip, in order to afford the Government engineers an opportunity of inspecting her machinery while in motion.

The party included Secretary Robeson, Commander Grier, Lieut. Commander White, Capt. Hanscombe, Engineers Sewell and Henderson, and Lieut. McRitchie, of the Tallapoosa. The crew which brought the Tigress from St. John's having deserted on reaching the yard, the vessel was worked by sailors of the Tallapoosa. The steamer returned to her dock after an hour's cruise, the result being highly satisfactory to the Government officials. Secretary Robeson expressed himself thoroughly satisfied with the vessel and all her appurtenances, and it is understood that the inspecting officers think her price, $60,000, very reasonable.

In appearance the Tigress resembles a large bark, supplied with engines and screw propeller. She is bark-rigged, and her masts and yards enable her to spread sufficient canvas for ordinary speed in a fair breeze. The interior arrangements are specially adapted to arctic service, the quarters of officers and men being below deck and safe from the sweep of a polar wind. Her dimensions are as follows: Length, 165 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth of hold, 16 feet; tonnage, 420, her draught in ballast being 13 feet. The engines stand well below the deck, just aft of the mainmast, and a speed of seven knots an hour can be attained with a consumption of between six and a half and seven tons of coal per day. The vessel is sheathed with an extra course of oak for several feet above the water-line, the bows being additionally protected by a sheathing of iron. One of the peculiarities of the vessel is the number of emblematic tigers and tiger heads about her hull. At first sight it would seem as though the painters and gilders had placed the representation of a tiger on every available object or open space. A tiger looks up from each side of the bow; tigers' heads glare from projections near the foremast, and a full-sized tiger appears to be about creeping over the stern.

The Tigress was built eighteen months ago, in Quebec, for the seal fishery, and was employed in that trade when she met and rescued Capt. Tyson's Polaris party. Her condition is such that the officers of the yard expect to have her ready for sailing within ten days. To-day she will be put in the dry dock for a general overhauling. After the necessary repairs are completed, the interior arrangements will be altered so as to afford better accommodation for the officers and men of the expeditionary party. Her ballast will be taken out, and replaced by 200 tons of coal, and provisions for one year for a crew of fifty men will be stored on board. A spare propeller and an extra rudder are now on board, and will be carried as a precaution against accident.

Among the articles to be carried for special Arctic service are two large ice-saws, which will be worked from the bow, and a rubber life raft for the transportation of parties across spaces of open water. The expedition will include fifty officers and men, under Commander Greer, Lieut. White, and Engineer Mellville. Dr. J. W. Elliston will also be among the party.

On the deck of the Tigress is the long whale-boat, which was taken from the ice with the Polaris party. The boat has evidently seen rough usage, and will probably be left at the Navy-yard as a relic of the remarkable adventure. The Tigress was brought from St. John's in command of Capt. Rex, and the only individual on board who was on the vessel when the Polaris party were rescued is Chief Engineer Buick. The latter is of opinion that the castaways could not have survived another week on the ice. He says that they all told the same story of their separation from the Polaris, and their statements were generally consistent with each other. Mr. Buick and Capt. Rex are both experienced sealfishers, and express the opinion that the Polaris was laid up in Winter quarters at the close of last year, and can be easily found in the Arctic seas.

The repairs on the Tigress will cost comparatively little. The Government paid $60,000 for her, and her Quebec owners have offered to take her back and return $40,000, when her Government service is completed. The Tigress will sail direct for Disco, where the Juniata will await her arrival, with coal and provisions. It is understood that the former will prosecute the search in the higher latitudes, in which the Polaris or her crew are supposed to be awaiting relief. Capt. Tyson, with Joe and Hans Christian, besides other Esquimaux, will go in the Tigress. Lieut. McRitchie will go to Maine during the present week, to bring on the Esquimaux who are now sojourning on a farm in that State.

OCEAN GROVE.

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS GOING ON—PROSPECTS OF THE CAMP-MEETING.

Ocean Grove, situated on the beach a few miles below Long Branch, has suddenly risen to prominence as a camp-meeting ground. The grove is on a sand-bank, which only a few years ago was a desolate waste. The more land in this vicinity a man owned before the advent of the Ocean Grove Association the poorer he was thought to be, but now the prices asked for a single lot vary from $50 to $400. As if by magic scores of small cottages have sprung up in and around the "grove," forming a stirring little village. The grounds take in over thirty acres, guarded from the outside world by a high fence, and laid out in broad avenues and shady walks. The trees are not very large, but what they lack in size is made up in number, so the shade is good. In front is the sandy beach, with the necessary bathing accommodations, and in the rear a pond, which is dignified by the name of Wesley Lake. Many of the avenues are also named after departed and surviving Methodist leaders.

Every year noticeable improvements are made in and about the grounds. This year the roads are much better than they were last, and the drive from the Long Branch Depot of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad to the grove, is vastly improved. The stages take about an hour and a half to make the trip each way. Approaching the camp grounds, for about a mile the drive is dusty in warm weather, but a wonderful improvement is noticed ever since work was first commenced. The members of the association claim to receive no benefits from the sale of the land, and none of the officers even receive a salary except the superintendent, who devotes all his time to the business, so all the proceeds of sales are applied to the improvement of the place. In camp-meeting season, which will be in the early part of August next, the place is admirably adapted for the purposes it is intended for. At present the grove is alive with busy workmen, building new houses and repairing those already built for the reception of their occupants. Over fifty cottages have been erected since last Summer, and many more are to be in readiness when the rush comes. A Post-office and telegraph station are located just inside the gate. There is an air of religious discipline about the place. The first thing one sees is a notice to the effect that the gate is not open on week days after 10:30 in the evening, and not at all on Sunday, and visitors are cautioned to refrain from boating on the Sabbath, and even bathing is discontinued that the day may be kept entirely sacred. The association makes its own laws, and the visitors being in a large measure of their own way of thinking, the best order prevails. The August camp-meeting will continue for ten days, but there is also to be a sea-side convention beginning July 10. Among those to participate are Rev. Dr. Ware, of Newark; Rev. Dr. Hall, of Washington; Rev. Mr. Boole, of New-York, and several local preachers. This meeting will continue for eight days.

The little cottages of the place look trim and tidy and are approached by neat gravel-walks. Some owners are cultivating grass-plots, though the undertaking is rather difficult at present. Excursion-tickets are issued for the various religious meetings, which are held during each season. Numerous tents are erected when the crowds gather, and "bunks" are rented at a low figure. There are several boarding-houses, at which the maximum price per week for accommodation is $10. A railroad, which had been partially graded from Tom's River, remains in an unfinished condition. It was also intended to run it to connect with the Long Branch Depot, but the land necessary has not been granted, and so it remains, graded about half-way to the Branch.

SUNDAY AMONG THE GERMANS.

The New-York Turnverein yesterday went on an excursion to Morrisania, where a pleasant day was spent. The Concordia Liederkranz, the Concordia Humoristic Society, and the Typographia Maennerchor visited Astoria, and the Beethoven Maennerchor, accompanied by numerous friends and a full orchestra, went on a steam-boat excursion on the Hudson, landing at Spring Hill Grove. The Schillerbund and Heinebund Vocal Societies spent the day on Staten Island, visiting Silver Lake and other places of interest.

THE DROUTH IN THE VICINITY.

The drogth on Long Island, especially at the east end, is becoming a very serious matter. The hay-crop is almost an entire loss, and corn, wheat, and other cereal crops suffer severely. Special prayer-meetings for rain are to be held to-day in several of the churches. Everything is so dry, that unless rain comes soon much damage may be expected from fire. A day or two ago a fire originated from burning brush on the line of Stewart's railroad, north of Breslau, and swept over a large tract in the direction of Babylon, burning a considerable amount of valuable timber, and destroying several fields of standing grass. The loss cannot fall short of $10,000, fortunately divided among a number of owners. West Babylon had a narrow escape from the conflagration, many of the inhabitants removing their furniture as a measure of safety. A general turnout of the inhabitants was necessary to subdue the fire.

Westerly and south-westerly winds have prevailed on Staten Island during the past two weeks, with scarcely any rain, and the drouth is now severely felt. The hay crop will be unusually light, and potatoes, oats, corn, and the garden crops are all seriously affected.

THE OLD RUTGERS CHURCH.

THE LAST SERVICE—A HISTORICAL SERMON BY THE PASTOR.

The Rutgers Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street, was last evening densely crowded, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, the service being the last one in the present building prior to its being torn down to make room for the new structure to be erected on its site. After the usual preliminary services, the pastor, Rev. N. W. Conkling, D. D., selected as his text the twelth, thirteenth, and fourteenth verses of the forty-eighth Psalm: "Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof make ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces; that ye may tell it to the generation following. For this God is our God for ever and ever; He will be guide even unto death." The reverend gentleman then said that David, gifted as a poet and musician, was the best man to compose a psalter for the people of Israel and the world at large. His psalms range through the whole character of man as between him and his God, and are still used in every Church of Judaism and Christianity. In the psalms from which the text was taken David utters the praises of Zion, and declares that the Church of God was under his special protection, and was therefore impregnable and indestructible. If Christians would look into this matter, and could see that God had been with them, and would continue to bless them, then are they wise, and it will be well and prudent if they take heed of the lesson. The object of the evening's consideration was the history of one of the churches of the Presbyterian denomination. The history of the Presbyterian Church has been one of persecution; its existence with absolute monarchy was one of those impossibilities that could not be, and America's early colonists were those who fled from monarchical religious persecution. The persecutions of the Presbyterians by James I., Charles I., and Charles II., all of whom loved the Church of England and hated the Presbyterians, caused many to come to America. In the year 1707, a number of Presbyterians were found in Dublin City, and in that year the first sermon was preached in New-York and a child baptized; but that service cost the preacher his liberty at the hands of the Governor of the province, whose pecuniary interests lay in the support of the English Church. The Presbyterians met from house to house until 1716, when they attempted to establish a church in Nassau-street, but such were the persecutions that the title had to be vested in several persons in Edinburgh. This church lasted until 1756, when it was enlarged, and continued the only Presbyterian church until 1768. In that year a new church was built at the corner of Beekman-street, and was known for years as the Brick Church, the descendant of which now exists in a well-known church in the upper part of the City. The war with England scattered the Presbyterian congregations; but in 1783 the members were again gathered together, and in 1798 a third church was built in Rutgers-street, under the care and influence of Mr. Rutgers. The church was known for a long time by the designation of the Rutgers-street Presbyterian Church, and when it moved up-town, it retained its present name of Rutgers Presbyterian Church. The first minister was Rev. Dr. Milledoler, who remained its pastor until 1813, when he was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Alexander McClelland. He remained until the end of 1821, and from 1822 to 1829 Rev. Dr. Thomas McAuley was the pastor of the church. In 1830 Rev. Dr. Krebs became the pastor, and the membership then numbered 1,157, making it the largest Presbyterian congregation in the United States. Dr. Krebs remained pastor of the church until 1867, during which year it was removed to the present locality. Many of the congregation will remember that good man's life and death. In 1868 the present pastor, Rev. Dr. Conkling, took charge of the congregation. During the seventy-five years of the existence of the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, there have been added to its membership no less than 2,852 persons, some of whom still remained in the church. It was needless to say that many, very many of this large number had passed to the eternal church in the heaven above. The preacher here uttered a feeling eulogy on the members who had thus left the church during that period, and urged those who were left to consecrate themselves to God. The church entered upon this new enterprise with a membership of 329, and he felt certain that God was with them in the undertaking. The plans for the new church will give a substantial building, and yet it will be a marvel of cheapness. It had been thought best to retain the present site, and with the blessing of God, in whom the whole congregation put their trust, the new church will be reared. There were those among the church membership who have resolved that the enterprise shall be successful, but the trust must still be in the God who had protected them during the time of persecution, until the Presbyterian Church had risen into the magnificent proportions of the present day. The preacher closed his sermon with a fervent prayer that God would bless the work, and be with the congregation during the time they were thus separated from the church and from each other.

OPERATIONS OF A SWINDLER.

Some recent successful operations by a swindler in Quincy, Ill., are thus described by the *Herald* of that city:

"About ten days ago a business-like appearing man arrived in the city and immediately began making preparations for commencing business in grain buying, under the firm name of T. S. Hundack & Co., representing himself as being connected with a prominent Eastern concern. He rented a store-house of Nathan Pinkham, Esq., and purchased a few lots of wheat, which he subsequently sold to firms here in small lots, taking checks for the amount. One lot to Allen & Whyer amounted to $150, for which he received their check for the amount. Meanwhile he had contrived to get introduced to several of our banking houses, and deposited. we believe, about $400 in currency in the First National. The check of Allen & Whyers he also deposited there, after raising it to $920. Another check, drawn by Bagby & Wood, raised to $2,800, he deposited with the Union Bank. We didn't learn the original amount of this check. Two checks of Monning Brothers, aggregating about $3,000, were also deposited with these banks, and sent by them to Ricker's Bank, where they were paid. Yesterday afternoon Hundack drew from each of the banks all that had been placed to his credit on these checks, except a very small balance, and that was the last seen of him in these parts."

UNDER THE INFLUENCE.

A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* relates the following, which he calls a singular occurrence, as having come under his observation a few evenings since:

"There are living at Hyde Park a family by the name of Cutter. They have two sons—Herbert, aged twenty-two, and Freddie, aged twenty-one years, with bright, intelligent faces, comprehending all that is said to them, hearing distinctly, but they cannot and never could speak the English language, and never could learn it. They speak a language to each other that they understand, but no one has yet been able to understand or converse with them, except by signs. They have been taken to different mediums, who can, under influence, speak foreign languages. But none of them have been able to talk with the boys until the evening I refer to. Mr. L. is a magnetic healer, who can speak different languages, through the spirit control of the French statesman Lamartine. Hearing of the boys and the strange circumstances connected with them, he was impressed that he could converse with them, and called on their mother, who is also a magnetic healer, and proposed to try the experiment; and a few evenings since he, with some half dozen others, went to Hyde Park. Mrs. Cutter asked the boys to speak together in their language, which they did. Mr. L. began at once to talk with them. They were evidently surprised to hear their own language spoken by another. They were greatly interested and talked and laughed with apparent pleasure. Mr. L. cannot interpret the language, knows nothing of any but the English language, when in a normal condition, but is influenced to speak all languages, in an entirely unconscious state."

A CHILD KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

The Chicago *Tribune* gives the following account of the instant death of the child of Mr. James Rustan, in that city, during the prevalence of a severe thunder-storm on Thursday morning last:

"The electric fluid entered the south-west corner of the house, near the roof. Thence it passed into the bed-room, where Mr. and Mrs. Rustan and their little daughter, a child four years old, were sleeping. The latter lay with her head near the corner where the lightning entered, and was instantly killed. Her clothing was but little scorched, but her features were much distorted. Mr. and Mrs. Rustan occupied a bed in the oblique corner from the child. The lightning ran in that direction, striking Mr. Rustan, and seriously stunning his wife, who suffered such a shock that her recovery was at first doubted. She, however, rallied, and is believed to be out of danger. Mr. Rustan's clothing was set on fire, and himself very seriously burned about the body. But for his remarkable presence of mind, the bedding would have been ignited from his clothing, and the whole family doubtless destroyed. It was strange that no fire was communicated to the building. The flooring was ripped up, and the rafters and siding of the house, in some places, were charred and shivered to splinters."

BILLIARDS.

The ties between Cyrille Dion, Maurice Daly, and Albert Garnier, the result of the billiard tournament, will be played off to-day at Irving Hall. In the afternoon Garnier will play Daly, and in the evening Cyrille Dion will play the winner of the afternoon game, and so decide who is to be the champion. Pools of large amount are being sold on the event, Dion having slightly the best of the betting.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Edward Wagner, of No. 23 Bayard-street, was found dead in his room yesterday evening.

The graduating exercises of the Senior Class of Grammar School No. 56 will be held to-morrow morning.

The china, glass, and earthenware importers and jobbers will close their respective places of business from the 3d inst. to the 7th.

The new Mission Chapel of the Protestant Episcopal Parish was opened yesterday morning, Rev. Wm. D. Walker, the rector, officiating.

The Royal Saxon Band gave two concerts at Jones' Wood, yesterday, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, attracting a large attendance of visitors.

A meeting of ex-members of Company D, of the Fifth Regiment, was held at No. 122 Rivington-street yesterday, when action was taken to effect a permanent organization.

John Harvey and William Phillips, colored, quarreled in front of No. 213 Delancey-street, last night, when Phillips cut Harvey on the neck with a razor, wounding him severely.

The seventy-sixth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the old Duane-street M. E. Church was celebrated yesterday, at the church edifice in Hudson-street, near Spring.

During a quarrel at their residence, No. 566 Greenwich-street, last night, Catharine Calahan had her collar-bone fractured by a kick from her husband, Jeremiah Calahan, who was arrested.

Dr. William T. Nealis, the physician attached to the Tombs, has resigned, owing to the action of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in reducing his salary from $3,000 to $800 per annum.

Charles Walker, thirty-three years old, residing at No. 999 Sixth-avenue, fell into the Hudson River Railroad cut at Fourth-avenue and Eighteenth-street yesterday morning, and was severely injured.

A public meeting will be held in Cooper Institute, to-night, to protest against the slaughter of Indians by lawless men, and "to consider a plan by which justice and peace can be preserved on all our borders."

We are once more indebted to the management of the White Star line, and to the officers of the Baltic, (at this port yesterday with three days' later news than was previously at hand,) for valued additions to our European files.

Miss Lizzie Shaffer, of No. 86 Willett-street, was knocked down and trampled on by a mad bull at the corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street last night, and severely injured about the head. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

While visiting some friends in Williamsburg, last night, Officer Wilkinson, of the Seventh Precinct, attempted to arrest two men who were fighting in the street. For this action he was knocked down and had one of his ribs fractured.

Miss Louisa Miller, of Ackley, Iowa, arrived at the Grand Central Depot on Saturday night insane, and was taken to Bellevue. It is alleged her insanity was caused by an accident which occurred on the Dubuque Railroad while she was a passenger.

BROOKLYN.

Mrs. Margaret Gillen, who was burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, at No. 371 Fulton-street, on Saturday, died last evening.

LONG ISLAND.

The annual regatta of the Orient Yacht Club will take place on the 4th of July.

The Free Methodists will hold their camp-meeting this year at Riverhead, commencing on Thursday evening, July 10.

Yesterday, while hunting in the woods near Sayrette, Mr. Howell D. Smith killed three large rattlesnakes. One of his dogs was bitten, and died shortly afterward.

A sailor named Pettigrew, while reefing the topsail of a ship at Whitestone, on Saturday, fell to the deck, fracturing his skull and breaking both legs. His injuries are pronounced fatal.

The schooner William Brick, 375 tons burden, owned by Capt. Joseph Miller, of Sag Harbor, was launched yesterday, from the yard of David Clark, at Kennebunkport, Me. Her cost is $23,040.

Complaint is made that there was much repeating at the recent special election in Newtown for Receiver of Taxes, and the Reform Association of that town are taking measures to punish the offenders.

A double dwelling-house at Smithtown Branch, owned by Judge Smith, and occupied by Joseph Holt and Richard Locke, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss, $3,000 on building and furniture; no insurance.

An inspection of the oyster-beds in the Great South Bay has recently been made by Prof. L. F. Portales, of the United States Coast Survey, who reports that he finds reason for the belief that the beds are in danger of exhanstion.

Much excitement has been caused in Sayville by the unaccountable disappearance of Mr. Alfred Brown, a man of about seventy years of age. He left his house on the morning of June 19, to cut fire-wood, and that is the last that has been seen or heard of him.

The new Boston express line, via the Long Island Railroad, the Sound, and Newport, will be opened to-morrow. It is to make the trip from Hunter's Point to Greenport in three hours, and to Newport in seven hours. The new steamer Jane Moseley, intended for the service across the Sound, made a successful trial trip yesterday.

STATEN ISLAND.

A contract has been signed for the building of a new dock at the quarantine grounds at Clifton lately purchased by the State, and the work will be commenced on the 6th of July.

The village Aldermen of New-Brighton on last year ran the machinery of the village government at a cost of $36,196, and at the close of the year had in money the handsome balance of $10,399.

A base-ball match was played on Saturday between the Osceola Club, of Staten Island, and the Spotto nine of New-York, on the lawn at Stapleton, and resulted in a victory for the Staten Islanders by 31 runs.

The grand and petit jurors of the Richmond County Court were discharged last week, and the court adjourned for the term. A special term of the Court of Sessions is ordered to convene on the 7th of July at the village court-house in Richmond to hear several important cases.

NEW-JERSEY.

The free postal delivery system will begin in Paterson to-morrow.

The Jersey City Y. M. C. A. held open-air services yesterday in East Hamilton-square and on the Cunard docks.

Six young ladies united with the First Baptist Church in Paterson yesterday, and were baptized in a Brook on Nova Hill.

Officer Drobitt and a boatman named Bowery, of Newark, rescued three boys from drowning, at the Newark City dock, yesterday afternoon.

The Paterson Board of Education expended $22,743 09 during the past three months, including $6,335 53 on account of permanent improvements.

Rev. D. R. Lowerie, of Jersey City, preached last night to the Order of the United American Mechanics in St. Paul's M. E. Church, Sixth-street.

Thomas Leary, an employe of the Erie Railway Company in Jersey City, went in bathing near the westward bound freight depot yesterday and was drowned. The body was recovered after a search of several hours and conveyed to his home, No. 307 Eighth-street, Jersey City.

The Baptist Church of Union Hill, of which Rev. G. Hendrickson is pastor, was reopened yesterday after having been enlarged and improved. Rev. C. Moul preached in the morning; in the afternoon union services were held, and in the evening the seventh anniversary of the Sabbath-school took place.

Shortly before midnight Saturday an unknown man was run over on the Erie Railway track near Paterson and instantly killed. The body was taken to Enalgn's undertaker shop in Market-street, and held to await identification. Both of deceased's legs were cut off by the train which passed over him.

FATAL CASE OF ACCIDENTAL POISONING.

The particulars of a case of accidental poisoning which occurred at Pueblo, Colorado, on Sunday night, June 15, are thus briefly given in the Denver *News*: "On Sunday night Mrs. Bromley, a sister of Dr. W. S. Catterson, and her two sons, aged respectively sixteen and twenty years, before retiring to bed, took each a dose of opium pills, mistaking them for quinine. The youngest of the brothers died in the night, but the fact was not discovered till early in the morning; the other lingered along until about 2 o'clock in the aftern